INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918. REGD. NO. B 1055.

VOL. XVI NO 256-- BOMBAY, THURSDAY OCTOBER 18 1928 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All	
20 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	vessels	16,619
27 ,,	Razmak@ ..	will	10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 ,,	Moolton x ..	now	20,847
17 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 ,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
8 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.	direct	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 ,,	Rajputana ..	from	16,568
19 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 ,,	Ranpura ..	Bombay	16,601
16 ,,	Morea * ..		10,953
23 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Moolton x ..	without	20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,513
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 ,,	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	* £90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
16th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, rates as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 105
	C	£ 54	£ 98

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6023	30 Oct.	12 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8400	....	@14 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 ,,
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

For MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 ,,	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 ,,	16 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 ,,	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about 9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 ,,	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,,	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928. 19th Oct.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
22nd ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
24th ,,	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
24th ,,	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	23rd ,,	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).

BY

K. NATARAJAN

EDITOR,

"The Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction by

THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,

Editor of "The Indian Review,"

Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya".—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

"People".—"The booklet is admirable."

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMEALONG".
Telephone—22079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22879

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of

The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.

4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.

4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pay..... time of deliver.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE AN A

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, Parisian and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Bulsh Lane Calcutta.

A R30617

WANTED—Experienced and cultured actors and actresses for cinema pictures. Literate and high class candidates will be given preference. Apply sharp, personally upto 22nd October. Office time 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

MEHTA—LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.
Dwarkadas Mansions; 1st floor, Room No. 16 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

WANTED—At once, a TRAINED GRADUATE, as Head Mistress for the Municipal Anglo Vernacular Girls' School Aligarh. Free quarters Salary according to the qualifications Applicants should state salary required. Apply before 20th October, 1928, to the CHAIRMAN. Municipal Board, ALIGARH.

A 31207

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, one who has passed G. D. A. and one having experience at least for 3 years in banking concern specially in Co-operative Banks need only apply. Salary Rs. 60/-. An application should reach the undersigned before 1st November, 1928. (Sd.) H. N. SHINDORE. Chairman The Nasik Dist. Central C. Bank Ltd., Nasik.

A 31219

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

LOANS.

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928, Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, Paid Agents wanted. Apply. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

L R1230

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DARWHA-PUSAD RAILWAY.

1. The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites sealed tenders for the construction of the Darwha-Pusad Railway, a branch line 2'-6" gauge from Darwha Motibagh, a station on the Central Provinces Railway, to Pusad, a distance of 42.67 miles.

2. The works to be included in the Contract are: earthwork in formation, construction of bridges and erection of steelwork, laying of permanent way and ballasting, construction of buildings of all sorts and roads, erection of an engine shed, supply and erection of fencing pumps, and boilers, supply of certain furniture and fixings, and incidental works, all as detailed in the schedule and including the maintenance of the whole works for a period of 12 months after completion. The contract does not include the supply of steel-work in bridges, or permanent way material, supply or erection of signal and interlocking or telegraph material, or certain buildings already under construction by the Administration.

3. The prescribed form of tender, with contract agreement, specification and schedule of quantities, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Victoria Terminus on payment of Rs 100/-. A copy of the Contract drawings can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer and at the office of the Engineer-in-Charge, Digras, and contractors can obtain a set of the contract drawings on payment of Rs. 100/- of which Rs. 75/ will be repaid on return of the drawings. Contractors will be conducted over the ground on communicating with the Engineer-in-Charge, Darwha-Pusad Railway, Digras.

4. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed, "TENDER FOR DARWHA-PUSAD RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION," and be lodged in the Agent's Office according to this advertisement.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 P.M. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, 21st November 1928. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

5. Firms tendering must deposit, before the time fixed for opening the tender, a sum of Rs. 1000/- in cash or currency notes with the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money without which sum no tender will be considered.

6. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right of accepting any tender for the whole or part of the work at the rates quoted in the Schedule.

(Sd.) D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 1st October, 1928.

31235.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

PIROJSHAW R. VAKHARIA.
PIROJSHAW R. VAKHARIA & Co.,

TO ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, we give notice that as Mr. Sarabhai Uttamram is leaving us, we have this day REVOKED and cancelled the Power of Attorney granted to him by us.

16-10-1928.
PIROJSHAW R. VAKHARIA.
R 1231

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25/- per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1928, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 20th October, 1928.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after, MONDAY, 5th November, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd October, 1928, to 27th October, 1928, both days inclusive.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.
For The Bombay Company Limited,
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents

Bombay, 17th October, 1928.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40/- per share (free of Income Tax) on the ordinary shares has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1928 and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 20th October, 1928.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 5th November, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd October 1928 to 27th October 1928 both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
For The Bombay Company Limited.
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1928.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERING APPRENTICE CLASSES.

THE NEXT SESSION of the above Classes, which are open to men working in the Engineering Wokshops, will commence shortly. Classes are held once a week on Saturday mornings 8-30 to 1-30. The course lasts four Sessions, each of six months. Fees Rs. 20 per session, payable in advance.

Candidates for admission are required to pass an Entrance Examination which will be held on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1928, at 9 a.m. at the Institute. Further particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL and SECRETARY.

31234

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "NAGATO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th Octover, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday (DASSERA), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.).
Bombay, 12th October, 1928.

31211

AUCTION

AUCTION OF 14 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING SITES IN THE NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, the Perpetual Leasehold of 14 Residential Building Sites, situated in Blocks No. 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the New Capital at Delhi will be sold by Public Auction on the 28th October, 1928, at 10 a.m. These Blocks lie on the Prithvi Raj Road, Aurangzeb Road, Albuqurque Road and York Road, towards the Safdar Jang side in the New Capital Area. For further particulars, conditions of sale, plans of the land, copies of agreement of Lease and Perpetual Lease, etc., apply to NIADAR MALL and RANGI LALL, Government Auctioneers, Mori Gate, Delhi, or the Land and Development Officer, P. W. D., New Delhi.

R1232

WANTED.

THREE CLERKS for the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160. Only members of the BACKWARD COMMUNITIES possessing the requisite educational qualifications need apply.

2. Intending applicants should send in their applications in their own handwriting addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, by THURSDAY, the 25th instant, stating their caste, age, and educational qualifications. They should also submit copies of their examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

H. E. BUTLER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police
for the Port.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th October, 1928.

31233

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MIRZA YAHYA MAHOMED TAKI of Bombay, Mogal Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to a client of ours.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the unersigned at their Office at No. 60, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at the junction of Parel Road and Chamar Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 652 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal N. Ward Nos. 7550, 7551 and 7552 and Street Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and New Survey No. 3594, Cadastral Survey No. 853 of Mazagaon Division and known as Plot No. 18, Scheme No. 47 of the Improvement Trust, and bounded on or towards the North by the junction of Parel Road and Chamar Lane, Byculla, on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the East by Parel Road, Byculla, and on or towards the West by Chamar Lane together with all buildings, messuages, tenements and shops erected thereon.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1928.

HORMUSJEE M. VAKEEL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31232

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2029 of 1928 (O.S.)

(1) CHHABILDAS LAKHMIDAS, (2) VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS and (3) VITHALDAS DAMODAR GOVINDJI, all of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants residing respectively at Napean Sea Road, Kalkadevi Road and Princess Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY, having his office in the High Court Building, within the Fort, Bombay. (2) VALLABHDAS MEGHJI JADAVJI and (3) GOCULDAS DEVRAM VAYADA, both of Varvala Hindu Inhabitants residing at Varvala in Gaikwar's Territory on behalf of themselves and all other Inhabitants of Varvala ..... Defendants

To,

The Inhabitants of Varvala

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 27th day of September, 1928, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed and an Originating Summons has been taken out in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiffs against the Advocate-General of Bombay and the 2nd and 3rd defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all the other Inhabitants of Varvala for the determination of the following questions:—

(1) Whether the surplus income in the hands of the Trustees should be applied in giving help
(a) to poor Hindu Students in the shape of School fees, School Books and Scholarships
(b) to poor Hindu widows and
(c) to Hospitals for Hindus by providing beds for indoor patients.

(2) Whether the Scheme should be amended accordingly and

(3) Whether the Plaintiffs costs of this suit and the Summons should be provided for

and that the hearing and final disposal of this suit and Originating Summons has been fixed for the 5th day of November, 1928.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The 12th day of October, 1928.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,376

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Dalpatram Ravishanker Khakhar, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ramrao Moroba Trilokekar and in the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 11th August, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of Government Toka land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Naigaum Cross Road at Dadar admeasuring about 2005 Square Yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 64, 17, New Nos. 14587, C|14543. New Survey Nos. 1|1190, 5, b|1191, Cadastral Survey No. 16 Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward Nos. 6483 (3) 6467, Street Nos. 34, 50B, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Bhiva Vithoo Agree, and partly by that of Framji Edulji Nentinen, on the West partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali and partly by that of Krishnarao Raghunathji on the North partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali and partly by that of Framji Edalji Nentinen and on the South by Naigaum Cross Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST COTTON HEALDS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. A. Desai and Co., of 71|73, Apollo Street.

46 dozen best Cotton Healds of various sizes.

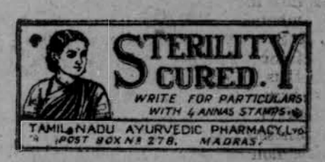
SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAIN STREET, POONA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 324 of 1927 (Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., vs. Mahomed Yacoob and others) and pursuant to the Power of sale given to the Receiver by a consent Decree dated 6th December 1927, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction on the premises:—

An immovable property, consisting of a Bungalow situate at Poona, Laskar Main Street, bearing Municipal No. 297; about 2007 sq. yards and bounded on the East by a Public passage, on the West by a lane, on the South by Manji House and on the North by House No. 296.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kapadia and Shroff, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.



THE SIZING MATERIALS COMPANY LTD.
OF
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAVE pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay and Ahmedabad as from 1st October, 1928, for

LEATHER BELTINGS
ETC., ETC.
MANUFACTURED BY
H. F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.
of Cleckheaton and Manchester.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT SATURDAY!

GLORIOUS INDIAN SCREEN ACHIEVEMENT

"THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE"

A 10-reel Masterpiece Super-production by the Great Eastern Corporation (the producers of "The Light of Asia,") featuring the popular pretty

SITA DEVI

Supported by Maya Devi, Miss SHAKUNTALA and a cast of graduated actors

"THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE"

All the incidents have been enacted in the very locations in which they had actually happened.
The picture is full of that richness and splendour, so indispensible to producing the impression of truth and reality.

NEXT SATURDAY
AT THE
West-End CINEMA,
LAMINGTON ROAD

THE CAPITOL
SPECIAL MATINEE DAILY AT 3-30 P.M
For Schools and Suburban Patrons

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
6-15 & 10 P. M.

CARL LAEMMLE'S Crowning Achievement
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

BE READY TO TAKE A PEEP INTO

NEXT SATURDAY

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
THE QUAINTS
IN
"THE SILENT HOUSE"
The Cinema Outdone in Realism.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
MEN and WOMEN
WITH
RICHARD DIX
CLAIRE ADAMS
William de Mille, master of carving dramas from life, tells you in this story of modern marriage.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
THE DOVE
SUPPORTED BY
NOAH BERRY.
The Villainous Sergeant of "Beau Geste"

A Colourful Cabaret in a forgotten land. A gorgeous dancing girl! A Bragging Bully! A Romantic Romeo! Add a dash of spill, a bit of pep, spoonfuls of love and adventure, and you have the finest film Norma ever made.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd., Bombay, Oct. 16.

	1928 Bales.	1927 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
12th to 15th Oct.	5220	2613	+ 2607
RECEIPTS.			
1st Sept. to 15th Oct	37307	74933	— 37626
SHIPMENTS.			
12th to 15th Oct.			
United Kingdom	...	...	...
Continent		6225	— 6225
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22956	180	+ 22776
Total	22956	6404	+ 16552
SHIPMENTS.			
1st Sept. to 15th Oct.			
United Kingdom	2834	6152	— 3318
Continent	77458	45000	+ 32458
China	32320	3000	+ 29320
Japan	135025	53980	+ 81036
Coast Ports	2781	2692	+ 89
U. S. A.	230	...	+ 230
Total	250848	110833	+ 139915
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	10136	1720	+ 8416
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1500	...	+ 1500

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 5th Oct. 1928	Week ending 5th Oct. 1927	1st Sept. to 5th Oct. 1928	1st Sept. to 5th Oct. 1927
Madras	2809	1902	13310	13303
Bombay	146	.....	1415	3226
Sind	600	134	1260	772
Bengal	20	81	89	1689
United Provinces	9079	966	16757	1669
Punjab	1267	3554	3050	4570
Central Provinces.				
Berar				
N. W. F. Provinces.				
Ajmer/Merwara	3	27	3	194
Burma.				
Jodhpur State.				
Alipura State				
Rajpipla State				
Jaipur State				
Baroda State				
Nabha State				
Cambay State				
Alwar State				
Holkar State (b)			90	387
Katosan State				
Hyderabad State	531	671	531	
Barwani State				
Nawanagar State				
Porbander State				
Cavanur State				
Holkar State				
Idar State				
Ratlam State				
Mudhol State				
Dhrangadhra State				
Chhota Udepur State				
Total	13924	6695	36675	26801

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd., Bombay, Oct. 16.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 6th Oct.	1928 Bales.	1927 Bales.
Calcutta	711	134
Bombay	5846	5195
Karachi	1176	1523
Madras	1271	1551
Rangoon	.....	190
Tuticorin	174	129
	9178	8723

EXPORTS.

Week ending 6th Oct.	1928 Bales.	1927 Bales.
Calcutta	2319	83
Bombay	50765	7043
Karachi	7005	6127
Madras	644	487
Rangoon	106	106
Tuticorin	504	2016
	61345	15852

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 6th Oct.	1928 Bales.	1927 Bales.
Calcutta	3264	2328
Bombay	26305	68119
Karachi	5127	16368
Madras	6887	12954
Rangoon	17	470
Tuticorin	1702	3489
	43298	109693

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 6th Oct.	1928 Bales.	1927 Bales.
Calcutta	3702	7112
Bombay	218553	94885
Karachi	34563	53063
Madras	8361	13501
Rangoon	1372	2923
Tuticorin	1719	16117
	268300	187099

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARCHI.

Weed ending 15th Oct.	1928	1927
	142	361
1st Sept. to 15th Oct.	1928	1927
	142	2526

Exports from Karachi.

Week ending 28th Sept.	1928	1927
United Kingdom	.....	.....
Continent	7006	.....
China	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	174
U. S. A.	.....	.....
	7006	174
1st to 28th Sept.	1928	1927
United Kingdom	5018	328
Continent	18915	36277
China	1500	.....
Japan	4599	1200
Bombay	.....	1637
U. S. A.	1600	250
	91632	39692

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 16.

Rozario Santa Fe., pen 63 lb. Cargoes. 44/6 October. S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.. Cargoes, 44/- Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian,. —
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 16.

Java sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec., per cwt.,	12/7-1/2
Jan/Mar., per cwt.,	12/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec., per cwt.,	12/8-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec., per cwt.,	12/9-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b., Spot 0/9 Seller.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 16.

Interest, Day to day Loans	3-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 day's market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

London December Sugar 12|6.
London March Sugar 12|9.
New York December Sugar 205.
London Oct-Nov-Dec Rubber 9-1|4.
Liverpool December Wheat 9|3-1|2.
Liverpool March Wheat 9-1|4.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

World's Spinners' takings during the week-ending the 13th instant were 378,000 bales against 338,000 during the previous week as under:—

	This week.	Last week.
Great Britain	50,000	36,000
U. S. A. & Canada	156,000	158,000
Continent	130,000	79,000
Japan, China	42,000	65,000
Total	378,000	338,000

Exports from America during the week were 135,000 bales making a total so far 1,468,000 bales against 1,507,000 bales during the same period last. Details are as under:—

	Week.	This season.	Last season.
Great Britain	41,000	298,000	175,000
Continent	53,000	891,000	1,079,000
Japan, etc.	41,000	279,000	253,000
Total	135,000	1,468,000	1,507,000

Above figures show that Great Britain and Japan is taking cotton freely and above last season. During the season 200 bales are imported in this country against 2,500 bales so far last season.

During the week 69,000 bales of all kinds of cotton were forwarded to spinners in Great Britain. Total takings now stand at 543,000 bales against 613,000 bales last season.

During the week 762,000 bales were brought into sight and so far totals 3,835,000 bales this season against 42,85,000 bales last season which shows that cotton is moving slowly. Ports receipts during the week were 451,000 bales. The total now stands at 2,436,000 bales against 2,761,000 bales last season.

Visible supply was distributed as under on the 13th October:—

	1928	1927
American Ports	1,518,000	1,974,000
Interior Towns	710,000	863,000
England and Continent	1,221,000	1,913,000
Total	3,449,000	4,750,000

A study of above figures show that visible supply increased during the week by 385,000 bales against 292,000 bales same week last season. This is particularly due to excellent trade conditions which prevailed last year at this time when spinners were taking cotton freely.

RAINFALL EXTENDS IN DECCAN

GENERAL RAIN IN ORISSA.

Poona, Oct. 17.

The north-east monsoon is establishing itself in the South of the Bay of Bengal and rainfall continues widespread in the Madras Presidency, and has extended in the Deccan. There has also been nearly general rain in Orissa and local rain in Upper Burma while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Elsewhere the weather continues dry.

The Principal amounts are.—MyitKyina one inch; Bhamo and Maymyo a quarter; Saugar Island one and a half; Jalpaiguri and Cuttack a half; Balasore and Mukitala one; Chaibasa, Nizamabad, Madura, Madras, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam and Mercara a quarter; Chittaldrug, Calicut, Pamban, Coimbatore and Cuddalore a half; Nellore three quarters; Sholapur and Kodaikanal one; Coonoor one and a half.

Forecast.—Decrease in Orissa and increase in Malabar and Mysore.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks.—The northeast monsoon is establishing itself in the south of the Bay of Bengal and rainfall continues to be widespread in the Madras Presidency and has extended in the Deccan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Mysore, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and Rajputana. The air is more moist than usual in most of the Deccan, and drier in the central districts of the United Provinces, the west Central Provinces and Gujarat. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 deg. at Deesa and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in Malabar and Mysore.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Marmugao	0.04"
Sholapur	1.20"
Bijapur	0.10"
Belgaum	0.17"
Nizamabad	0.18"
Calicut	0.42"
Cochin	0.01"
Trivandrum	0.16"
Colombo	2.10"
Masulipatam	0.37"
Cocanada	0.15"
Bellary	0.01"
Cuddapah	0.05"
Madras	0.34"
Coimbatore	0.64"
Trichinopoly	0.02"

Bombay:—
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—
Colaba Observatory 0.00"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 85.44" (17.32" above normal.)
St. George's Hospital 0.00"
J. J. Hospital 0.00"
Maximum temperature 93 deg. (4 deg. above normal.)
Minimum temperature 76 deg. (normal)
Colaba Observatory, Bombay,

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17-10-1928:—
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.866 inches (.011 below normal)
Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.761 inches (.014 below normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.001
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.5 degrees (4.2 above normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (0.4 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 59 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 108 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 5

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 17-10-28 Colaba Point 0.00 Fort 0.00 J. J. Hospital 0.00
Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.44 Fort 119.66 J. J. Hospital 92.73
Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 68.74 Fort 84.02 J. J. Hospital 69.24
Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.55 Fort 102.91 J. J. Hospital 84.02

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.36-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.59
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.21
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York. Oct. 16.

D/Demand Bills 484.68

PROSPECTIVE AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

New Bedford Mills Resume Work.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS TOO GOOD TO LAST

Messrs. Langley & Co. in their Weekly Cotton Market Report dated 15th instant State that the position definitely supports the constructive side for American Cotton. Indian Crop prospects are excellent. The report reads as under:—

AMERICANS.—Net over the week values in the New York market are higher by about 40 points.

First thoughts on the Bureau estimate of 13,993,000 appeared to lead the market to the conclusion that, while the Government figure was slightly under that generally anticipated by the Trade, the more favourable conditions prevailing over the Belt since October 1st more than made up for the lower figure. Reports of a disappointing outturn, in spite of favourable picking weather, however, have persisted and the opinion is steadily gaining ground that all is not well in the cotton fields of America. One is tempted to wonder whether it is a sense of humour or a sense of perspective which is in greater defect among the private estimators of the American cotton crop, who at the end of June placed the crop at 13 millions, at the end of July 15 millions and at the end of September 14 millions. Their assurance of 13 millions at the end of June was exceeded only by their assurance of 15 millions one month later and it is anti-climax indeed to think that as prodigals they have now returned to the shelter of a long suffering Government whose earlier estimates were treated with such scorn. As against the extreme exuberance of the private prophets the Government estimates have been 14,291,000, 14,439,000 and 13,993,000. Last year their estimates were 13,490,000, 12,692,000, 12,678,000, 12,842,000, 12,789,000 and the final ginnings 12,777,000—surely a degree of accuracy which suggests small cause for the discrediting of their earlier figures this season.

With opinion now consolidating around 14 millions, excluding linters, as the probable final outturn, the statistical position would appear (to be approximately as under:—

	1928-9	1927-8	1926-7
Carryover	5,298	7,298	5,639
Crop (including linters)	14,800	13,647	18,792
Total supply:— (Linters estimated	20,0988	20,945	24,431
8 lacs) Consumption:—	15,838	17,428	

The probable supply is less by about one million bales than last year when the price range was 17.25 Cents and less by almost 4½ millions than 1926/7 when prices ranged from 12,15 to 19,20 Cents. Regarding the other side of the equation, this season follows successive consumptions of about 17 1/2 and over 15 3/4 million bales and while, on the decline to around 17 Cents in mid—September there was talk of a consumption as low as 14 millions the price level quickly changed such ideas and opinion now more generally points to a world's consumption of 15 millions. True it is that Textiles from January to July of this year were passing through a period of increasing depression but the August figures showed an improvement over July which looks like being carried on in September and still further helped in the current month by the settlement of the New Bedford Mills dispute.

Heavy crop movement must for some time continue to act against the market, but in our opinion the position definitely supports the constructive side and we favour purchases, particularly on recessions.

BOMBAY:—With the stock position still heavy and the near approach of crop movement the local market has widened on parity relative to Americans.

Crop prospects are excellent—in fact almost too good to last—but very satisfactory quality, provided it is maintained, should do much to offset what appears at first sight to be excessive quanity. The present American crop looks like being reatively low grade and when the grade is lowered colour and bloom are conspicuous mainly by their absence. Consequently a red leaf Indian crop—and by red leaf we mean the colour and bloom usually associated with that characteristic—should have an additional attraction for the spinner both in Europe and the Far East. As we have said previously, with such a crop, at the end of the season it might be seen that much of the present exports of old crop might be additional to what would otherwise have been the normal season's shipments.

Meanwhile however, with new crop commitments much less than normal and crop movement ahead, we favour sales in Bombay against purchases in Liverpool.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 16.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£21-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£140-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53-5/8
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88-5/8
Conversion Loan	£77-3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/8
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94

LONDON PRODUCE.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton., £8:15:0 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay ton., £18:0:0 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toriam ton., £19:5:0 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 49|2, Lowest Rs. 48|14, Closing Rs. 49|0|6.
Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4|7|4-1|2, Lowest Rs. 4|7, Closing Rs. 4|7|3.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 54|6, Lowest Rs. 54|3|6, Closing Rs. 54|7.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct 16.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£68-5/8
Copper, Braziers,	£78
Yellow Metal,	£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£20-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-5/8
Tin, English, Ingots,	£219 1/2

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 16.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt., 28/7-1/2 Nov.-Dec. Delivery. Buyers.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt. 28/10-1/2 Jan.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital..Rs. 3,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.), Secunderabad, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar.
London Agents:—
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York.
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI,
Manager.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sajan Mohani Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)—Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulshat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENING ADVANCE ON UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER AND ENCOURAGING LIVERPOOL NEWS—FURTHER ADVANCE ON FEARS OF FROST—BETTER MANCHESTER REPORTS—BULLISH FEELING—SLIGHT RELAPSE ON PROFIT-TAKING—FUTURES 24 TO 20 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Oct. 16.

The market continued very firm with rather wide price fluctuations during the most part of the session. With unfavourable overnight weather news, encouraging cablegrams from Liverpool and wire houses buying prices opened 14 points higher with January contract 19.35, but scattered profit-taking resulted in a small decline of 2 points from the opening level. Active buying soon followed influenced by fears of frost and reports of better business at Manchester. Offerings became scarce and prices steadily improved 18 points from the lowest level. Outside speculative interest is broadening with a bullish feeling. During the last hour there was a slight relapse on profit-taking. The market closed at a rise of 24 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points to 19.80 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 18 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices advaneed 18 points to 18.97 c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. December Highest 19.54 plus .20.
N. Y. December Lowest 19.35 plus .10.
N. Y. January Highest 19.51 (12-58 p.m.).
N. Y. January Lowest 19.33 (10-06 a.m.).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received from New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., the following cable dated the 16th instant:—

"Weather unfavourable; buying interest broadening. Think that likely to go higher."

Reuter dated the 16th instant:—

"Market opened firm on unfavourable weather and advanced further on fears of frost and favourable Manchester advices."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 16.		
December	19.47	+.22
January	19.45	+.24
March	19.36	+.24
May	19.24	+.21
July	19.08	+.20
Middling Spot	19.89	+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 16.		
October	18.81	+.18
January	18.86	+.19
Middling Spot	18.97	+.18

NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 16.

New Yorw, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	19.49
January	19.39
March	19.20
New Yorw, Noon Call.	
October	19.44
January	19.36
March	19.24
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
October	18.79
January	18.85
March	18.75

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 136,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to great Britain 5,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 34,000 Bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 16-10-28, 1928-29 27,64,000, 1927-28 29,26,000.

Receipts Yesterday 16-10-28, 1928-29 1,36,000, 1927-28 95,000.

Exports to date 16-10-28, 1928-29 7,86,860, 1927-28 16,50,000.

Stock at Ports 13-10-28, 1928-29 15,18,000, 1927-28 20,49,000.

Stock Interior Towns 13-10-28, 1928-29 7,10,000, 1927-28 9,67,000.

Stock Liverpool 12-10-28, 1928-29 5,31,000, 1927-28 10,43,000.

Visible Supply 15-10-28, 1928-29 34,49,000, 1927-28 47,57,000.

Quantity in Sight 15-10-28, 1928-29 58,35,000, 1927-28 42,85,000.

LIVERPOOL.

GENERAL BUYING—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—LESS FOR SALE—FUTURES 21 TO 19 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 18 points and improved further on general buying influenced by unfavourable weather report particularly from Arkansas where rainfall was heavy. Rains at this time will lower the quality and class of cotton and will interfer in picking and ginning. The market ruled very steady and there was less cotton for sale. The market closed at a rise of 21 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices improved 12 points to 10.96d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed 20 points dearer with January 10.16 and May 10.11. Egyptians were firm and closed at a rise of 37 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 16th instant:—

General Buying. Rains in the Central Belt; heavy rains in Arkansas. Market looks higher.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. dated the 16th instant:—

"New York cables: Very heavy rains. Frost feared."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reiss Bros. dated 16th instant:—

"Crop reports continue unsatisfactory necessitating smaller crop estimates. Think good purchases all setbacks."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.			
October	10.32	10.33	+.20
November		10.19	+.21
December		10.16	+.21
January	10.10	10.12	+.20
February		10.10	+.20
March	10.08	10.10	+.20
April		10.07	+.20
May	10.06	10.07	+.20
June		10.03	+.20
July	10.00	10.02	+.20
Augnst		9.94	+.21
September		9.86	+.20
October		9.77	+.19
Middling Spot		10.96	+12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.	
Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	20 ,,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.		
October	17.58	+.37
November	17.65	+.37
December	17.81	+.37
January	17.73	+.37
February	17.73	+.37
March	17.92	+.41
April	18.03	+.40
May	18.03	+.40
June	18.03	+.40
July	18.11	+.440
August	18.11	+.40
September	18.11	+.40
October	18.15	+.39
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot.	18.20	+.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.		
Scinde, Fully Good	7.30	+.10
Scinde, Fine	7.55	+.10
Scinde, Superfine	7.80	+.10
Bengal, Good	7.05	+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.30	+.10
Bengal, Fine	7.55	+.10
Oomra, Good	7.50	+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.80	+.10
Oomra, Fine	8.10	+.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.80	+.10
Broach, Fine	9.05	+.10
Broach, Superfine	9.30	+.10

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 1.3/4 per cent.
One month 2-1|2 per cent.
Three months 3-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

There was decidedly better feeling in the local market when it opened firm at Rs. 361-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery in response to firm New York cablegrams. It is after a long time that the market opened at this level and many operators were waiting to buy up and cover their short sales which they carried in anticipation of Southern hedge selling. There was scattered profit-taking by jobbers at the opening and prices declined Re. 1. At this level there was considerable buying by Commission Houses and prices improved to Rs. 364. As soon as buying orders were executed, the market grinded a shade easier. Every man in Marwari Bazar was looking for very firm Liverpool opening on actual killing frost. There was nothing like this and Liverpool opened 5 points higher against a due rise of 8 points. This was interpreted by some operators as if there was no frost and began to liquidate purchases on reaction theory. It appears that there was no hedge selling at Liverpool at the opening as reports received show further improvement of 1 point. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 362-12.
Oomra D.-J. 332-4.
Bengal D.-J. 295.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

The forward cotton market opened at Rs. 362|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and with a small business during the trading of quarter of an hour, rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	362	12	0
Oomra D.-J.	332	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	295	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.		
October	241.50	—1.20
January	236.50	—1.00
April	237.30	—1.30

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Bengal Dec|Jan	295
Broach Apl|May	363
Oomra Dec|Jan	332

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

100	Bussan & Co.	Bhawanimandi	388
100	Don Mill	Nimbahera	277
100	Volkart Bros.	Pachora	260
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Blawar	285
100	Bussan & Co.	Gulabpura	273
100	Volkart Bros.	Amalner	269
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Bhavnagar	230
200	Curla Mill	Bhesa	370
100	Volkart Bros.	Sailu	269
100	Forbes & Co.	Sind-American	362-1/2
100	Do.	Sailu	305
100	Bruvel & Co.	Berar	250
100	G. Dossa & Co.	Berar	270
100	Gill & Co.	Dhamangaon	350
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Nanded	289
100	Habib Sons	Purna	280

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Wheat	4,371 cwts
Linseed	3,471 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	207 ,,
Gingellyseeds	330 ,,
Poppyseed	6 ,,
Groundnuts	2,086 ,,
Castorseed	307 ,,
Rice	2,041 ,,
Myrabollams	297 ,,
Cottonseed	450 ,,
Mowraseed	396 ,,
Gram	1,768 ,,
Joowar	5,457 ,,
Maize	451 ,,
Bajree	2,701 ,,
Coal	462 tons.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)
Bombay, Oct. 17.
(Ex-Godown Bombay.)

Filtered Cocoanut Oil ready Rs. 650|4 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 510|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake, Ready Rs. 147|- per ton

Mowra Cake, Ready Rs. 65|- per ton.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

The silver market was rather quiet to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market is generally looking for better prices and operators are buying in quiet markets.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Associations Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 17.			
London Ready	26	11	0
London Forward	26	12	0
America Cent	58	4	0
China Opening	2	7	10
China Closing	2	7	10

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Ready	60|2			
Asoje	60|3	60|6	60|1	60|2
Tejimundi	0|10			
Kartik	60|5	69|8	60|3	60|4
Tejimundi	1|2			

Tone of Silver.—Dull. India bought. Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Ready	21	6	3
Asoje	21	6	0
Kartik	21	5	9
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordass	21	8	0
N. Motilal	21	6	3

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

B. C. RATE
T T 1|6.
D D 1|6 1|32.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Mid Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|16 Oct.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 273-3|4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 028.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955

JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 125-3|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-3|4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.

CROSS RATE.—
New York—London Nom. 4.85 1/16 16th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|7-5|8 17th inst.
London—Japan 1|10 11|16 16th inst.
London—Paris 124.20 16th inst.
London—Belgaum 34.890 16th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.20 16th inst.
London—Italy 92.60. 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 16th inst.; £4-4-11-1|2 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 11|16 16th inst.; 26 9|16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 26-3|4 16th inst.; 27 11|16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-1|4 16th inst.; 58-1|4 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-3|8 per cent 16th inst.; 4-3|8 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent 16th inst.; 4-1|2 per cent 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 1-3|4 per cent.
3 months 3-1|2 per cent.
6 months 4-1|2 per cent.
12 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

3.1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85|4
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|7
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94|3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 55 Rs. 105|15|6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104|9.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83|4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82|4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82|4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 1st Nov. Sett.:—
3.1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 73/5/6
1945-55 Rs. 105|14|0.
Tone of Market.—Quiet and dull.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 16.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 17-15/16.

RICE MARKET FEVER RAGES HIGH.

Speculators Fail to Reach an Agreement.

TOKYO (By Mail), Sept. 6.

Failure of the Tokyo rice speculators to come to a definite agreement to cancel the vast October contracts on the payment of penalty has apparently removed the only factor of uncertainty of the moment and all important futures markets are coming back strong Thursday. On the Dojima Rice Exchange, which is the largest market for futures rice in the country during the temporary forced recess of the Tokyo institution, bulls ran amuck Thursday with the resultant sky-rocketing of values for which the hand of Tokyo's leading risk takers was also apparent.

The farthest month on the Dojima bourse shot up 74 points at a stroke to hit the peak point of Yen 35 at one time There was later a slight recession, but quotations were firmly maintained around that boundary line. This development works largely in favour of the bull contingents in Tokyo and the prediction is made that when the Kakigaracho bourse resumes activity probably during the balance of Thursday or on Friday everything will be working in favour of the friends of rice.

The Tokyo bulls are positively against effecting a compromise withdrawal of contracts and bears are not ready to surrender. Both sides are seemingly eager for another fight to the finish, but as far as the resources which are in command of speculators, bulls by far have the better of the situation. Barring a catastrphy of first magnitude to offset the plan of the longs, the position of the shorts is believed to be a discouraging one in view of the steady appreciation in rice values both in the futures market and cash centers of the country.

ABNORMAL RISE IN RICE QUTATIONS

JAPANESE CABINET PULLS THE STRINGS.

THE HOCHI—A month ago rice was quoted at Yen 23, but now it has reached Yen 37. This sudden rise of the price has caused a serious effect upon the market and the Rice Exchange had to suspend its dealings. When the rice market has shown such unreasonable development, it is a proof that the Rice Control Regulatione which have been formulated for the specific purpose of regulating and adjusting the rice market conditions are quite inactive. The Rice Control Regulation is making Yen 35 the standard of the quotation. If the Regulations are properly operated, it should prevent such unreasonable distubances in the market.

But the rice purchase which the present cabinet made last autumn was careless and improper. Because of such improper purchases, the Government lost the funds wherewith to put the regulation into force. This condition caused the public and speculators to think light of government contion has proved that the market has realized that the government would be unable to stop any advance of the price. If the government did not purchase rice unnecessarily and carelessly last autumn, the regulation would have been effective to prevent such a rise at present.

There is also another unpleasant rumor circulated in connection with this market situation. The government did not attempt to regulate the market by means of the Rice Control regulation, but it tried to raise the rice quotation by instructing "political-merchants" to buy. At least there is a strong rumor that behind speculative purchasers there is a certain backer. If this rumor is true, what the government is doing is not the adjustment of the rice market, but its disturbance.

If there were no Rice Control Regulations, the market will be left to its natural development. But when the government formulated a means of adjusting the market, it should be properly exercised and utilized. It is unpardonable for the government to instruct political-merchants or some members of the government party to raise the market quotation. It may be a mere rumour, but it is true that because the government had failed to take proper care in using the Rice Control Regulation that such a rumor has been circulated.

We hope that the government will clearly show its intention of adjusting the rice market by proper and legal methods. If the market is left to such disturbances, the public will feel anxious about their daily life, and also rice producers will greatly suffer.—From "The Japan Times"

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 17.
Since 1st September.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		792	512
Central India	156	3,546	6,506
Barsi & Nagar		817	1,032
Hyderabad-Gaorani		612	459
Berar	511	6,073	3,308
Central Provinces	187	5,974	2,333
Total Oomras	854	18,514	14,210
Dholera		958	11,577
N.-W. Provinces	657	6,269	4,101
Rajputana		602	5,118
Sind-Punjab		342	3,658
Broach		2,403	2,345
Coompta & Dharwar		1,637	2,339
Westerns-Northerns		1,850	2,631
Coconada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		343	6,043
Persian		30	1,468
American	132	778	17,955
Egyptian and African		5,223	3,825
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		....	....
Total	1,643	38,950	75,276

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 17.
1st Sept. to 11th Oct.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,599	80,742	44,928
Japan & China	10,847	1,45,986	56,989
Coast Ports		2,781	2,512
Up-country by Rail		15,878	6,662
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,176	4,811
Total	14,446	268,563	115,902

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

	Ready Ref	leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine		310	....
Bengal Fine		305	....
Bengal F.G.		290	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine		310	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.		299	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine		345	335
Nagpur Fine		345	335
Yeotmal Fine		335	320
Arvi Fine		335	320
Amraoti Fine		330	305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine		325	290
Mulkapur Fine		315	285
Khandesh Fine		300	280
Muthia Fine		....	....
Muthia F.G.		265	245
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.		315	290|300
Purna F.G.G.S.		300	290
Parbhani Sailu F.G.G.S.			295
Indore Ujjain Fine		315	290
Burwah Sanavad Fine		305	290|95
Surat Fine		....	....
Broach Fine		335	....
Broach F.G.		....	....
Westerns M.G.		335	....
Cambodia		420	....
Miraj Sangli		345	....
Compta Good		360	....
Dhollera		....	....
Kadi Viramgam		....	....

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 1-1|2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady and Prices are unchenged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|2-1|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September Rs. 8|12 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8|8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8|8-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 16.

Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26.3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 16.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4:4:11-1/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton., £18:12:6 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton., £18:12:6 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plaia C.I.F. ton. £16:1:3 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:0:0 Oct.-Nov S'ment. Nominal.

ALL OVER DRINKING POTS IN SCHOOL.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

BOARD MAKES ITSELF A LAUGHING-STOCK.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Owing to the resentment that is felt by a certain section of Hindus (a considerable number of whom are members of the local Stock Exchange) over the question of drinking water in Municipal Schools according to the resolution passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, some members of the "Native" Share and Stock Brokers' Association are reported to have sent a letter to the Board requesting the closing of daily transactions on the Exchange. Accordingly, the Board resolved to close down business to-day, and a notice to that effect over the Secretary's signature, was posted on the Notice-board, dated 17th instant, requesting all members to cease trading to-day.

This action of the Board is very ludicrous. It is amazing that on a trivial matter like this such an important Exchange should stop business "as a protest." As usual several operators and investors assembled for day's transactions but to their utmost surprise they found the official notice

The Board in thus thoughtlessly closing down business has evidently not cared to ascertain the general public opinion. If the Board guides the operations of such an important market in this fashion it is very likely that the local Stock Exchange will become an object of ridicule by other Exhange of the world as well as the general public.

HINDU ORTHODOXY UP IN ARMS!

ALL OVER COMMON POTS FOR DRINKING WATER

THREAT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CORPORATION

A largely attended public meeting of the orthodox Hindus held at the Madhav Baug on Wednesday, passed resolutions protesting against the decision of the Municipal Corporation to observe no caste distinction in regard to the provision of drinking pots in Municipal schools and calling upon the Corporation to rescind the resolution. Sir Manmohandas Ramji presided.

A SPEAKER MOBBED.

The audience created an uproar when one speaker wanted to oppose the resolutions. The Chairman gave him an opportunity to express his views but the audience was in no mood to hear him. As soon as he came on the platform and began his speech he was greeted with shouts "We don't want to hear you. Sit down." These shouts and confusion continued for several minutes and at length, the Chairman was forced to ask the speaker to resume his seat. A section of the audience insisted on his being asked to leave the meeting and to prevent his being mobbed he was safely conducted out by one of the organisers.

Opening the proceedings Sir Manmohandas said that the meeting was convened to voice the feelings of the orthodox Hindu community of Bombay against the decision of the Corporation for discontinuing a long established custom. In the Municipal schools, he said, separate pots for drinking water were provided for high class Hindus and "untouchables." This custom had the sanction of the Hindu religion according to "Varnashrama Dharma" and a discontinuance of that practice would hurt the religious feelings of Hindus. The Corporation by passing a resolution that no caste distinction should be made in regard to drinking water pots, had outraged the religious sentiments of the Hindus. He said it was the cardinal principle of every civic body to respect the religious injunctions of any particular religion.

ROUSING UP ORTHODOX FEELINGS.

The speaker had several grievances against the Corporation for violating this principle so far as the Hindus were concerned. He referred to the attempts on the part of the Corporation to fill the Bhuleshwar Tank, against the wishes of the Hindu community, the reform sought to be introduced in regard to the crematorium and the present reform of introducing common drinking pots. He said the sooner the Corporation mended its ways the better for the city. He advised the Corporation to spare the feelings of the Hindus by rescinding the resolution.

DON'T SEND CHILDREN TO SCHOOLS.

It was for the audience, he said, to force their decision on the Corporation by not sending their children to the Municipal schools so long as separate drinking pots were not provided. He urged the audience to bear the action of the Corporation in mind and be careful in giving their votes at the next municipal elections. Concluding, he strongly condemned the Corporation's action and hoped it would rescind the resolution.

Among the orthodox Corporators who attended the meeting were: Dr. Javle, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. Ramchandra Bhat and Mr. Mantri.

After Sir Jagjivandas Virjiwandas and several other speakers had spoken, the following resolutions were passed:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

"This meeting of the Hindus of Bombay strongly protests against the decision of the Corporation to have common drinking pots for the use of Municipal school children irrespective of their caste, and is of opinion that such a practice is against the injunction of the Hindu religion as laid down in "Varnashrama Dharma". It calls upon the Corporation to respect the feelings of the Hindu community of Bombay and rescind the resolution passed.

"This meeting strongly disapproves of the action so taken by the Corporation and condemns those who voted for the proposition."

A third resolution authorised the Chairman to forward the above resolutions to the President of the Municipal Corporation.

THREAT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A fourth resolution appointed a Committee to collect funds for the purpose of instituting legal action if necessary against the Corporation.

Another resolution congratulated those who voted against the proposition in the Corporation.

"THE SILENT HOUSE"

THE "QUAINTS" AT THE EXCELSIOR

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's popular musical comedy company, "The Quaints", followed up their initial success in their opening play "The Sport of Kings" by staging that terrifying but mirth provoking drama, "The Silent House" on Wednesday night. There was a good audience at the Excelsior, and the play proved to be just as successful as during the company's previous visit, when it appeared in Bombay for the first time. "The Silent House" has a well outlined plot, which is hedged around with the appropriate atmosphere of mystery and foreboding; but a happy sense of humour pervades the whole piece and makes it as attractive and refreshing as one could wish. There are many unusual parts to be played, and these call for really clever acting. But in the capable hands of Messrs. Salisbury and Gordon Rennie and Miss Frances Day these were actually turned into the most striking and conspicuous roles, characters upon which the success of the play depended.

Our old friend Mr. Gordon Rennie, who is especially known as a priceless comedian, shone in a different phase as an actor of the highest quality. As Dr. Chan Fu, he had to play the most difficult part, but his accent, general demeanour, and actions were identical with the character of the sinister Chinese scientist, who is incidentally the villain. Quaint but lovable—though terrible when armed with a knife—would adequately describe Ho Fang who is portrayed by Mr. Salisbury.

In Mr. Edmund Nash the Quaints have the ideal hero possessed of the right personality and a voice which wins for him instant popularity. As Captain George Winsford he played his part to perfection, and his acting was undoubtedly an unqualified success. Of course there are others to be mentioned, but compared with the outstanding characters of the play they assume a minor aspect.

The fiery and foreign young lady, Senorita Leonora Peroda, with her volcanic temperament, was especially well depicted by Miss Frances Day, while Miss Kathleen White took the part of the heroine T'Mala, a role which called for some emotional acting.

This play will be repeated to-night, while on Friday and Saturday the Quaints will stage that wonderfully popular musical comedy, "The Blue Train."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 19.

P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana" with mails of 4th instant expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Association Football: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment v. The Royal Ulster Rifles in aid of the Ex-Services Association and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund. The Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Morrison" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 15th instant.

LECTURES ON SHRI KRISHNA LILA.

Swami Shri Krishnanandji, of Mahanirvan Math, Calcutta, will deliver a series of lectures on "Shri Krishna Lila" with Kirtan and Bhajan, commencing from to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at Madhav Baug, Bhuleshwar.

SJT. ZAVERCHAND MEGHANE'S CONCERT.

The above concert will begin to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Sir Purushotamdas. Tickets for the concert will be issued to-day (Thursday), at the Hall from 5-30 p.m.

LOCAL BOARD ACCOUNTS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In view of the fact that the Local Board Accounts Code could not be ready for issue before October, Government have directed that the examinations qualifying for the posts of Accounts Clerks and Local Fund Accountants should be postponed till May next. The exact dates will be notified hereafter.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 17th October 1928, tenders to the amount of £7,260,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 13-3/4 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday, the 25th October 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

PASS FOUND.

A third-class G. I. P. Railway monthly season ticket No. 2137 between Parel and Bombay has been found. The owner to take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Congress House" Proctor Road, to consider the offer of the Bharat Vijaya Natya Samaj to stage one of their plays free of any charges in aid of the Memorial Fund, and to give a brief report of the collections.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2*, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 74. The total mortality this day last year was 81.

*One imported from Kurla.

FRONTIER MAIL.

B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railways' Frontier Mail (First Section) leaves Bombay (Ballard Pier) at 12-30 p.m. on Friday, the 19th instant, with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12-10 p.m. and Lahore at 9-25 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday.—A. P.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In Pounds of sterling.)

Remittances during the week ending 13th October 1928:—

Sterling purchased in India ...	7,29,000
Total ..	7,29,000

Total remittances from 1st April 1928 to 13th October 1928:—

Sterling purchased in India ..	12,205,000
Total ..	12,205,000

BOMBAY LOKAHITWADEE SANGHA.

A ladies' gathering will be held to-day (Thursday), at 3-30 p.m. on the occasion of the Navaratra Festivities which are being celebrated publicly at Dadar, under the auspices of the Bombay Lokahitwadee Sangha. Mrs. Shantabai Donde, Mrs. Kamalabai Prabhu and others will address the gathering.

Mrs. Yamunabai Ghodekar will deliver a public address at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao.

A south Indian Musical concert will be held at 10 p.m.

The evening programme will begin with 'ekatari' music by untouchables at 8 p.m.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Secretary of the above institution acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,39,345-7-7; Bai Khurshedbai Sheriarji Dossabhai Kapadia, through Mr. Feroz Sheriarji Kapadia towards the Endowment Fund, Rs. 100; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 50; The "Sign of the Cross" through Mr. Dinshaw M. Mody, Rs. 25; Bai Mongibai Gangadas, Rs. 25; Mr. Himatlal Hiralal Shah, Rs. 25 Mr. Vussonjee Munjee, Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 20; The Hony. Secretary, the Gujrat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, being the amount of interest for 1927-28 on Rs. 500/- donated by Dr Nilkanthrai Dahyabhai for founding a Trust called the "Dr. John Robb Fund for the Blind", Rs. 17; Seth Mamraj Rambhagat, Rs. 15; Mr. Ananth Krishnarao Nadkarni, Rs. 11-12-0; "Anonymous" through Mr. Dady Lam, Rs. 10; Mr. Cowasji Muncherji Banaji, Rs. 10; Sums of and under Rupees Five, Rs. 26. Total Rs. 5,39,705-3-7.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 13th instant the total mortality 530 was 30 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.2. The mortality for the 41st week of 1927, was 428 and death rate 17.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 was 635 and death rate 26.2.

Out of the total deaths, 165 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack and 2 deaths. Small-pox caused 12 attacks and 4 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 525 and compares favourably with that for the 41st week of 1927 when the figure was 521 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 483.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA. DA. PIEDADE DABUL.

The Society celebrates the feast of its August Patroness on Sunday (the 21st inst.), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the National Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul by a Solomon High Mass Exposition, Sermon by Rev. Fr. H. Marques on "Of what Benefit are the Works of Mercy", Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

After the religious service the annual general meeting of members, subscribers, and well-wishers will be held in the Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Burrows Lane, Dabul to receive the annual report and accounts ending 31st August 1928. The poor will be treated to a dinner by Messrs. J. Dias and Bros., Tailors, after the meeting at the Society's Asylum at Horta Saixa. There will be also fancy fair held near the Church in aid of the Society.

"PIR" DURGAH CASE

MUSLIM DEMONSTRATION IN MAIDAN.

After Mr. Hormusdar Pheroze Dastoor, the Chief Presidency Magistrate had delivered his judgment and pronounced sentences upon the accused in the Durga Case on Tuesday a large demonstration of Mussalmans was held in the Maidan opposite the Police Court, when references were made to the selfless and devoted work of Messrs. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar.-at-Law, who had attended to the case on behalf of the Mahomedans community generally and to the valuable work which had been done by Mr. M. J. Avashia, Bar.-at-Law, Counsel of accused No. 1, 2 and 5.

Messrs. Kaderbhoy, Avashia and Mr. St. John, Pleader were garlanded amidst cries of "Allah Ho Akbar."

SATURDAY'S SOCCER MATCH

A SPORTING TREAT FOR BOMBAY

The Soccer Match on the Cooperage on Saturday (20th inst) is expected to be the best of the season as the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, winners of the Rovers Cup, will play the Royal Ulster Rifles, winners of the Harwood League. The kick-off will be at 5.15 an alteration in time which should prove welcome to those who prefer to see football in daylight. Booking is now open at Messrs. Rose and Co. Profits will go to the Ex-Services Association and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund.

KARMA YOG ASHRAM

In the above Ashram, which is conducted at Kaladivlee (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) by Swami Ramanand, 693 patients took advantage of free medicines supplied and free consultation given in September last. Out of this number Swami Ramanand paid expenses out of his own pocket, in visiting 98 patients at their homes.

Under the Clock

BY "TIMOTHY."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1928.

Mr. Surve, presiding over an "Allied Castes' Conference", demanded reservation of seats in the Legislatures for the "allied castes".

* * *

Mr. Surve, however, omitted to give a statistical scheme of how the reserved seats will be re-reserved among the 24 castes which the "allied castes" represent.

* * *

I learn from a statement of the Labour Party that Mr. Tom Myers' withdrawal as prospective opponent of Sir John Simon was due to purely personal reason.

* * *

I have no doubt about it. But if there had been any lingering doubt it should have been removed by the information which I have just gathered, that Mr. Tom Myers is a full time propagandist of the Labour Party. I am convinced that his decision proceeded from personal reasons.

* * *

"All the three wings of the Simon Commission had a rest to-day from the joint deliberation." Press Report.

* * *

I had been wondering what was extramonstrous about the Commission. It is its third wing.

* * *

Our local financial geniuses of the "Native" Share and Stock Brokers' Association can always be expected to do the right thing at the right moment—and without their left ear knowing what their right one is hearing! They are all up-to-date with upheavals in the town and country—political, social, religious municipal, etc.

* * *

These geniuses are cosmopolitan, I mean they represent almost all communities and castes and creeds—Hindus, Parsis, Christians, but they are not cosmopolitan in their mental outlook which is not remarkable for its breadth.

* * *

Lately they learnt with dismay the resolution of the local "City Fathers and Mothers" to the effect that "aqua pura" would be served to our future Mehtas and Ranades, and Gokhales and Gandhis, who are now learning their lessons in the Saraswati's homes set up by our Municipality, from one and the same "lota", only.

* * *

No separate "lotas" for various communities will be provided by the Municipality though those who choose to do so might bring their own "lotas". This was, indeed, too horrible for the majority of our Hindu brokers. They saw their "dharma" was in danger and the resolution they took to be the thin end of the wedge.

* * *

So boiling with rage they wanted to give vent to their holy wrath. They met together, and without their characteristic "ho-ho" and bawling they resolved to send a requisition to their Board to 'down their scrips" for one day, and the obedient Board decides to observe a complete day's hartal—without even giving the world on inkling of the resolution even 24 hours ahead!

* * *

This clearly shows the "satta Bazaar" of the "Second City in the Empire" can rise to the occasion—and that too to its full height—as and when occasion demands and the "ho-ho-ho" of the bawling fraternity dictates to the Board.

* * *

So their protest must tell. To-day when the great hartal's news is flashed forth to New York, Liverpool and elsewhere our Yankee friends will discuss in their Exchange the great grievance of their confreres of Bombay and will send a sympathetic message of condolence in their great calamity and similarly the dalals of Liverpool will make capital out of it and will induce Birkenhead to tell his subordinate Irwin to pacify the 'dalals' of "Bombay the Beautiful" by inducing Clayton Maharaj who is more powerful in the civic administration of Bombay than the Viceroy himself to make the resolution a dead letter.

* * *

Bravo, ye share 'dalals' of Bombay. You have saved Hindu "Dharma". Your protest must tell! You have hit on the most effective way of protest! It is the surest way of making the world know India's manifold grievances. Next to gettting Swaraj this is the most important question of the day and you have proved your mettle!

* * *

Some cynics say that speculation itself is banned by Hindu Shastras. But this is all rot you know. A man can make money by any honest means, many say, and I heartily approve of it! Once again bravo, ye dalas of Dalal Street!

* * *

Lady (in front): Is my hat worrying you, Sir?

Gent (behind): No, madam, but it is worrying my wife. She wants one like it.

FINED RS. 200 FOR RASH DRIVING.

On a charge of rash and negligent driving, the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Hajraisingh Narayansingh, a taxi-driver, to pay a fine of Rs. 200 on Wednesday. The accused's licence was also ordered to be suspended for six months.

Deputy Inspector Watkins of the Colaba Police Station prosecuting said that at 10-30 p.m. on September 15 last he noticed accused driving his taxi along Wodehouse Bridge towards the Museum, on the wrong side of the road. As a result he dashed into another car coming from the opposite direction. The accused was found to be in an absolutely intoxicated condition and was sent to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment till over-night. An empty bottle of beer and a brandy pint were found in the accused's car beside the driver's seat. After the accident the accused was entirely unable to control his car and witness drove him in his own car to the Police Station.

His Worship after hearing the evidence convicted the accused as above.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

SUMMONS ISSUED AGAINST EDITOR OF BOMBAY DAILY.

On a charge of defamation filed against him by Mr. Bapuji Wamanrao Shitale, Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, ordered the issue of summons on Wednesday against Dattatriya Govind Pandit, the Editor, Printer and Publisher of a local Marathi daily, "Swayam Kirnaya".

In the course of his information the complainant said that in the issue of the 21st September of the above paper an article appeared under the heading "Mastrin Kaku Virudha Takrar", in the course of which false and malicious allegations were made against the complainant and his wife. It was alleged that the complainant's wife, the head-mistress of the Municipal Girls' School, Parel, had deserted her former husband to marry the complainant and further that the parents and guardians of the students of the school did not want her to be the head-mistress. The article also alleged that the complainant was a habitual drunkard and returned home drunk daily and created disturbances.

Complainant submitted that these allegations were false and that they were prompted by ill-will towards him. He therefore prayed for process.

His Worship ordered the issue of summons against the respondent.

FRERE ROAD STABBING AFFRAY.

HEARING OF CASE ADJOURNED.

The Bombay Police have so far made five arrests in connection with the affray that occurred at Frere Road on Sunday night and as a result of which five persons received injuries. Kana Bengalee, one of the injured persons, died on Tuesday in the G. T. Hospital without regaining consciousness.

SUSPECTS ON TRIAL.

The arrested persons were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday and remanded into police custody till the 27th instant.

Sheikh Usman Mahomed, the 5th accused, was only arrested on Tuesday night and placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday by Deputy Inspector Foster. In the course of the remand application he stated that at about 9-30 p.m. on the 14th instant there was a fight between two factions, one headed by Abdul Rehman Baboo and the other by Ramzanalli Alibhoy, on the Frere Road with the result that five persons, including one policeman, were injured and had to be removed to the hospital. One of the injured, namely, Kana Bengalee, died in the hospital the next day, without regaining consciousness.

Enquiries showed that the parties were at loggerheads since the 11th instant, and they had been waiting to pick up a quarrel. As further inquiries had to be instituted, the police required time till the 27th instant.

His Worship granted the remand.

Brilliant Results
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It tells the truth about the Mysteries of Sex Life in India. Refreshing from cover to cover. Written boldly and plainly. The author takes you courageously along the hidden path of sex customs prevailing in India, that many authors before him had not even the nerve to mention. Husbands and wives will find here suggestions and advice which will give them permanent wedded bliss. If you are not brave enough to read facts as they are or, are easily shocked or are afraid to face the truth for fear of a guilty conscience, do not order this book. The author tears off the mask of pretence and discusses the most intimate conjugal relations in the light of modern scientific knowledge and researches in ancient Indian wisdom.

Highly commended by eminent scientists and men of letters including Havelock Ellis, the veteran philosopher of love.

N. B.—We request those under 18 not to order this book.

TARAPOREVALA
Booksellers and Publishers,
"Kitab Mahal", Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1928.

THE FUTURE OF THE PRINCES.

The Indian Princes have suddenly and unexpectedly decided to abandon their original idea of elaborating their constitutional scheme before the Butler Committee. The reported reasons for this decision are not quite clear and convincing. It is said, for instance, that the Princes are not called upon, at this stage when British India is, in Reuter's language, "under examination by the Simon Commission", to submit a scheme though, later, the Princes will be prepared to enter into direct negotiations with the Paramount Power for the provision of a new constitutional machinery. But the Simon Commission was announced a year ago and it was with the full knowledge of its announcement that the Princes and their legal advisers undertook their new scheme to be presented to the Butler Committee. If there was any incompatibility between the presentation of that scheme and the labours of the Simon Commission, the Princes' legal advisers ought to have noted it long ago, before receiving their fat fees for framing a scheme now regarded by them as somewhat premature. It is also said that the Princes' decision is due to the appreciation of the fact that any final settlement can be accomplished only through direct negotiations with the Paramount Power, whereas the Butler Committee, being an investigatory rather than a negotiating body, can only concern itself with the broad outline of the Princes' plan. The Butler Committee was appointed and its terms of reference announced in December last and we wish the Princes' British expert legal advisers had taken less than ten months to discover the mere investigatory character of the Committee.

We suggest that the publication of the Nehru Report and the consequent discovery of intrinsic defects in the Princes' scheme have something to do with the withdrawal of the scheme. Whatever the cause of the withdrawal, we are glad that the Princes have decided not to commit themselves prematurely to any rigid scheme. Some Princes have expressed their regret that there has been no consultation between the Princes' representatives and the Nehru Committee before the publication of the latter's report. That regret is fully shared by the Committee itself, which has, therefore, suggested a Round Table Conference between the representatives of the States and of British India. No final and satisfactory constitutional scheme for the whole of India is possible without such a Conference. The sooner, therefore, a representative Conference is called, the better for all concerned. Meanwhile, the Princes may well publish the broad outlines of their scheme for the benefit of their subjects who have surely some stake in the matter and of their compatriots in British India. The question of the association of the Princes with the Commonwealth of India on the basis of internal autonomy is one of all-India if not world interest. A general public discussion of the question may be helpful to all the parties concerned. We note that H. H. the Aga Khan, who could not possibly be imagined to be hostile to the Princes, says on this question: "Indian Principalities should enter into a free association of States because in practice their semi-autonomy would be augmented and not decreased. The larger States, for example, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Mysore, could enter as distinct units while groups of smaller Principalities, for example, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India could confederate and enter the union as free and independent members." Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Dewan of Bikaner, suggests what seems to be only a provisional method of co-operating with British India, viz., a committee of six representatives of the States discussing with an equal number of representatives of British India problems of common interest. It is not clear whether such a Joint Committee is expected to be anything more than an advisory body. The nature and details of the Federal system suggested by the Aga Khan and that proposed by Sir Manubhai, who is evidently prompted by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, can best be determined by the Round Table Conference suggested by the Nehru Committee. It is necessary to add that at such a Conference the people of the Indian States should be duly represented. It is a pity that the accredited representatives of States people should, after all the trouble of a journey to England, have failed to get any access to the Butler Committee. This should, at least, teach the people of the Indian States that their best field of action is India. Democratic Swaraj is as much their birth-right as of any other people. They should ceaselessly agitate here by all legitimate means possible not only for the association of the Indian States with the Commonwealth of India but also for Responsible Government in their respective States.

DODGING WITH LOCAL BODIES.

The gross injustice of treating the official memoranda to the Commission as confidential documents becomes more and more patent as the public attempts to follow the oral evidence of officials. The oral evidence is only a supplement to the memoranda, meant to be helpful in their proper interpretation. But since the memoranda are not published, the people are not only kept in ignorance of Government's main views but they cannot even clearly follow the official oral evidence. The official views have to be gathered in little bits from the scrappy replies to questions. Sometimes the replies are equivocal and sometimes self-contradictory and the public, without the memoranda to guide them, cannot know what exactly are the schemes of Government and whether the officials' replies represent their individual views or those of Government.

The gist of the evidence of Mr. Turner seems to be be that there is much inefficiency in the local bodies, that it is due mainly to lack of official control, communal representation and the extension of the local franchise. The remedy he seems to suggest is to retain communal representation as a means of guaranteeing sufficient representation to the communities, to increase official control, to keep the franchise as high as it is and to trust to education to fight communalism and to prepare the electorate for an extension of the franchise. No more effective remedy can be imagined to make the local bodies safe for the bureaucracy for a long long time to come. The remedy is only calculated to perpetuate the present vicious circle or rather a series of vicious circles. The local bodies are first starved for lack of funds for education, and little progress in education is then made a pretext for not widening the franchise. We would like to know what Government have to say to Sir John Simon's contention that "the grant of the right to vote was itself education for the illiterate". It is notorious that official interference often aggravates the communal dissensions in the local bodies. But Government, while forced to admit that communalism leads to inefficiency, would make that inefficiency only a ground for greater official control. Government are only dodging with local bodies.

BEWARE OF REACTIONARIES.

We notice with pleasure that our view regarding the dangers of Muslims associating with the re-actionaries is shared by our contemporary the "Mussalman" of Calcutta. It is naturally impossible for what our contemporary calls the "title-holding, title-hunting and office-seeking confraternity" to ignore the mainspring of titles and offices. As the "Mussalman" says: "Independence of thought is generally a very rare commodity in that confraternity." It would be surprising if they did not seek to lead the community astray. It is, therefore, dangerous for Muslims like Maulana Shaukat Ali to play into the hands of reactionaries; and it is also unnecessary. For, the All-Parties' Conference has already solved the communal problem in a just and fair manner. As the "Mussalman" says in regard to the Lucknow decisions: "We hold the opinion that the Mussalmans, particularly the Mussalmans of Bengal, will not in any way be losers, and we believe that those who now 'honestly' differ from us will gradually change their opinion and share our view if they look at the whole question dispassionately". The All-Parties' Committee has not closed the door to suggestions. Minor modifications—if any modifications are necessary at all—may be urged for introduction into the constitution. But for that purpose the very last place would be the All-Muslim Parties' Conference the majority of the supporters of which is composed of people who must stand, or they would certainly fall, by separate electorates.

PERSIA'S LEAD.

Persia has rapidly followed the splendid example of Afghanistan in revolutionising the educational condition of the country. Persia, like Afghanistan, is a small country and her population is not more than 10 millions. Unlike Afghanistan, she has had the misfortune of suffering Imperialistic depredations of foreign Powers in the past which have left the misery of a heavy debt behind. But her poverty has not prevented her not only from introducing educational reforms but also from sending her students abroad. Under the scheme adopted by the Mejliss on 21st May last 100 students will be sent to Europe, to study different sciences every year, for six successive years. The first batch of 100 students left for Paris on Monday. The total annual expenditure on these 600 students would, considering the poverty of the country, amount to no mean a sum. But the Persian Government recognises, even as King Amanullah does, the value of putting the country on its own legs and realises its duty to it. It, therefore, does not grudge a penny on what is bound to make Persia independent of outside dependence and assistance at no distant date. It is another of the many happy signs of the awakening of the East. But it also emphasises the misfortune of India. A very big country with more than proportionately rich resources, it has been India's destiny to suffer where she ought to have prospered. It is the inevitable consequence of slavery that her greatness and natural wealth should bring her ignorance and poverty. Her (?) Government are not educating 600 students abroad at State expense, not to speak of 6,000 every year which it is their duty to do. And yet the Indian is one of the most heavily taxed persons in the world. That is the penalty India has to pay for her subjection. We, however, again invite the attention of our Princes to Persia's lead. If they spend their money and time on educational reform they would earn the gratitude of their subjects and set an example to British India.

AMERICA FINDS ANOTHER MISS MAYO

"INDIAN SERVANTS ARE THIEVES BY PROFESSION"

(BY GODREJ P. TALATI).

(The following is the text of what An American actress thought of India during her recent tour, and as told by Lois Shirley.)

"No American woman can live in India. To her it must become the land of heartbreaks." This is what Miss Mary MacLaren, another drain inspector, says.

Before writing further, I must introduce her to the readers. She is one of the actresses of Hollywood, who took part with Douglas Fairbanks, in 'The Three Musketeers'. She returned to America to divorce her husband, who is a Colonel. Now see what she says.

"What a fool I was! What a fool is any American woman, whether she is marrying the wealthiest Rajah or the most noted English army officer, to think she can live in that country!"

"The train trip from Bombay to Jullunder was my first intimation that the beautiful pen pictures of this mysterious country were written for those who sail into the Bay of Bombay, explore the country with the eye of a tourist, and pass to other lands for investigation. The train was built for existence—not for comfort."

"And when we reached our destination, the army headquarters, conditions were worse, rather than better. There were twenty-four married couples in the place—but not a restaurant, not a movie.....nothing!"

"And I was the wife of a Colonel. The captain's wives could gossip together, chat over petty problems. But I could not take sides, could not join in their small conversation. I must go in first to dinner, leave first from a party, according to the dignity of my position. What sticklers they were for conventions!" "And always with death stalking beside you. India is insidious—a snare waiting; always waiting; to entrap and destroy you."

"Take the mad dogs. They are as plentiful as flies on the screen-doors of a Wisconsin dairy in mid-summer. 'Pariah' dogs, they call them. Nobody feeds them; nobody gives them water. They are covered with putrid festers and hideous marks of mutilation. They go mad. They are taken for granted as a natural part of that country."

"To drink water that hasn't been boiled is suicide, pure and simple. One day on the way to Lahore, fifty miles from our station, I drank a cup of tea which had not been prepared by my own servants. In three hours was near death."

"The servants are thieves by profession. You say, 'That box belongs to that table. Leave it there.' A week later it is on another table. It remains there three days—goes to another. Until it makes its final disappearance."

"Have you read 'Mother India' by Katherine Mayo? What she says is the truth, the stark truth, about that heart-breaking country."

PARSIS AND SIMON COMMISSION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable surprise the memorandum submitted to the Statutory Commission by some Parsis purporting to speak on behalf of their community. I am not concerned here with the right of the signatories to the memorandum to represent the Parsis, or the advisability or otherwise of co-operating with the Commission. It is the contents of the memorandum itself that has taken my breath away. The signatories have in all seriousness put forth the claim that the Parsis should have 15 per cent. representation on 'every' Provincial Legislative Council and on the 'Legislative Assembly'.

Now anyone who has even a superficial acquaintance with India knows that outside the Bombay Presidency the Parsis are a microscopic minority. In fact in many centres up-country the very word 'Parsi' has no meaning to the inhabitants. Even a microscope would fail to locate the minority. In the Bombay Presidency itself the only stronghold of the Parsis is Bombay city. In the circumstances a claim for 15 per cent. representation in the Legislatures throughout the country, if not meant as a joke, must be taken as indicating either that the claimants are simpletons who cannot see beyond their noses—in this case beyond Bombay—or that they think that the members of the Commission are simpletons.—Yours, etc.,

LEFT CENTRE.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

SIMON AND HIS CHEESE !

A REFLECTION

(BY MEHR K. E. TARAPORE.)

The greatest charm of English
Is that every word does bear
A number of different meanings,
Say, to know it would you care?

For instance, there's a little word,
COMMISSION it is called,
It attracted my attention
When the newsboys loudly bawled!
Thought I to myself: "There you are,
I think it sure must be
The 'burning question' of the day,
They've placarded it, I see!"

I quickly bought a copy
As a newsboy ran past me
And was just about to go through it
When, by chance, I met a "She".

A very old acquaintance,
But a plague—a chatter-box—
She'd ask a hundred times again
How charming are her frocks!

She'd say: "The modern shingled girl
Is not worth even a quid,
But I myself am worth a bob;
Don't you think so, indeed?"

She'd tell you how best to avoid
The fat ankles and toes,
And twenty-thousand other things
And what not—Heaven knows!

We went to the nearest "cafe"
And "sat" on tea and cakes,
Don't worry, we didn't smash the cups,
For, such thing never breaks!

She snatched the "paper" off my hands
And at the headline glanced,
And later on her two bright eyes
In their velvet sockets danced.

Then, when we were enjoying
The good, delicious tea,
My companion glanced at the news
And started asking me:

"What is this Commission,
Which is coming here, they say?
Is it the "return" people get
For bargains, any way?"

"Or is it an 'allowance'
Or a 'command' may it be?
Do you call it "perpetration'
Or mere 'authority'?"

"Say, is it a Board of Businessmen,
Whose problems, cut and dried,
Affect the Planters' Trees all through,
Cutting to root their pride?

"And who is this Sir Simon
At the head of this affair?
Is he the same who met the Pieman
Going to the Fair?"

"Or that world-famous merchant
Who has made a name in Cheese?
And all the world round, people quack
Like a lot of quacking geese?"

"You really are a silly girl",
Said I, and on my word,
I felt I'd laugh my life out
For the stupid talk I'd heard!

Said I: "Purchase a dictionary,
And practise crossword puzzles;
But for your pretty chatting mouth
You need a pair of muzzles!"

But still she kept on asking
What that word "Commission" meant;
And would it increase the taxation
Or would it decrease the rent?

"Would it do all it can", she asked,
"To meet India's demands?
Or would the market go up
For the Lager and Key Brands?"

In as few words as possible
I explained her the thing
And told her what to India
This Commission would bring!

Still, it necessitated
Answers to "whys" and "hows"
With which she piled me, reader dear,
With a pair of knitted brows!

It was all over, after all
She'd got at what she wanted,
And we left the "cafe" at an hour
When it looked to be almost haunted!

I had after all succeeded
The first time in my life
To satisfy the curious "Q's"
Of a haughty-tempered wife!

For, know ye all, she was in truth
The wife of a pal of mine,
I think she burdens her husband, too,
With questions rather than wine!

For I know that when Curiosity
Just gets hold of a Woman,
She, in her turn, gets hold of a Man
And behaves almost inhuman!

I advise all ye married ones
To keep a dictionary,
So that your wife is well-informed
And gives you lesser worry!

As sworn the brave Lars Porsena
By "the Nine Gods"—here we tarry—
For my part I'd be glad to swear
That I'll never, never, marry!

Notes of the Day.

The Goal and the Next Step.

The Delhi Provincial Political Conference at Meerut has unanimously passed, among others, two resolutions about the country's goal and the next immediate step. Since such an ardent advocate of Independence as Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar is satisfied with the lead given by this Conference, the full text of the two resolutions may clarify the situation. The resolution about the goal ran thus: "This Conference cordially welcomes the resolution of Independence by the Indian National Congress passed at Madras and is of opinion that there can be no real freedom for India till the British connection is severed." The resolution about the next immediate step was as follows: "This Conference appreciates the labours of the Chairman and members of the Nehru Committee for having drafted a valuable report on the constitution of India and, subject to the resolution of Independence passed by this Conference, approves and accepts the recommendations made by the All-Parties' Conference." In short, the Delhi Conference endorsed the Congress goal of Independence and also the Nehru Report as the next step towards it. Since this position is acceptable to all Congressmen they may well begin concentrating on the methods of implementing the resolutions of the All-Parties' Conference instead of splitting hairs about the goal and the next step towards it.

Romano-Hunagarian Relations.

The news regarding serious developments in Rumano-Hungarian relations over the decree of the Rumanian Labour Ministry to expel well over half a million Hungarian workers from Transylvania is a sad commentary on the effectiveness of the League of Nations. The root cause of the trouble, which is an old one, is that the Treaty of Trianon which transferred Transylvania from Hungary to Rumania has not clearly defined the position of Hungarians in that province. With the thoughtless recklessness which was the fashion with the statesman of the Allies during 1919, Transylvania was handed over to Rumania whose sovereignty over the province was naturally accepted by implication. But in the very same Treaty a clause was put in acknowledging the inviolability of the immovable property of Hungarians, a large number of whom had opted for Hungarian nationality and are known as Hungarian optants. The trouble arose when Rumania sought to exercise its sovereign rights by, among other things, introducing agrarian reforms which, however, affected the inviolability of the Hungarian's property.

Sad But Instructive.

Attempts to find a solution for reconciling these two rights have been going on since 1923. The Council of the League of Nations has been exploring all the avenues of a reconciliation. It has in turn and, indeed, by rotation, suggested the Mixed Arbitral Board, the International Court of Justice, its own machinery and then private negotiations, but all to no purpose because one or the other party opposed the suggested method. Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was in charge of the problem on behalf of the League Council, tried with marked impartiality the alternation of his own support from one side to the other, which some cynics in Europe put down to a desire to bargain for some commercial advantages. But he failed and so did the League to which both disputants belong. Geneva is the best place for the exercise of oratorical talents, but where the settlement of real problems is concerned it has no power unless it is backed by its five big patrons. And they do not take the League seriously except when it pays them. It is sad, but it is also instructive.

One More University.

The Annamalai University Bill was passed into law by the Madras Legislative Council on Friday last amidst well-deserved tributes to the munificence of the founder, Sir Annamalia Chettiar. The new University, justly named after its founder, starts under very favourable circumstances. It is a unitary and residential University and is one of a very few possessing ample funds. The founder's generosity was so catching that even the local Government increased its contribution to the funded capital of the University from twenty to twenty-seven lakhs. It is worthy of note that the constitution of the University provides for a faculty of technology. With its ample funds the new University should be in a position to add to itself a full-fledged technological side in the near future. There are many who fear that a multiplicity of unitary Universities may prove a costly luxury in a poor country like India. But if the example of Sir Annamalai should prove infectious, few will grudge more such Universities.

HOW ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL PACT SAW LIGHT OF DAY

French Ministry Official Promised Huge Bribe by Yankee Journalist.

QUAI D'ORSAY'S VERSION.

Mr. Horan Prays for Clemency when Exposed.

Fresh light has been thrown on the way how the chief of an American News Agency managed to secure the terms of Anglo-French agreement.

It is alleged the American journalist promised a huge reward to a French Ministry official.

When Mr. Horan was confronted by the Police Prefecture he is alleged to have prayed for clemency and asked for an assurance that his revelations would not be used against persons named.

The papers of the whole case, M. Briand intimates, are now in the hands of the judicial authorities.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Paris.—The Quai d'Orsay in a communique in reply to the alleged misleading declarations of Mr. Horan and Mr. Hearst says that on October 8, Mr. Horan signed admission at the Prefecture of Police that he charged M. De la Blanque to obtain the text of Franco-British compromise promising reward, which M. De la Blanque expected, of 10,000 francs.

M. De la Blanque obtained two documents from the Ministry official. Mr. Horn handed them to Mr. Hearst whom he informed how they were obtained. Mr. Hearst instructed Mr. Horan to telegraph one to America and get it given prominence.

Mr. Horan asked the Prefecture for clemency for himself and assurance that his revelations would not be used in punishment of the persons he had denounced. These conditions were observed until Mr. Horan requested the publication of the essential terms of the deposition.

M. Briand has intimated that the papers of the case have been handed to the judicial authorities.—Reuter.

THE CESAREWITCH

ARCTIC STAR" WINS

SHOWERY WEATHER AT NEW MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 17.

At Newmarket to-day, the Cesarewitch Stakes (two and quarter miles) resulted as follows:—

ARCTIC STAR	1
BLANCONA	2
ACCALMIE	3

—Reuter.

In all fifteen horses ran. "Conciliator", "Autocrat" and King Harald" did not run.

Won by three lengths. One and a half lengths separted second and third.

The sarting prices were as follows:—

Nine to one against "Arctic Star", twenty-five to one against "Blancona", twenty-five to one against "Accalmie".—Reuter's Special.

THE RACE.

The weather at Newmarket was showery. "Jarvis" was soon ten lengths clear of "Blancona" who forced pace from "West Wicklow". After taking turn "Blancona" passed "Jarvis" with "West Wicklow," "King's Oven," "Arctic Star", "Brown Jack" and "Boiss Josselyn" next. At bushes "Blancona" led from "Arctic Star", "West Wicklow" and Accalmie." "Arctic Star" challenged at the dip and won easily. "West Wicklow" was fourth. The winner's time was 3 minutes 55-3/5 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS WILLING TO RESUME WORK

INSIST ON "BLACKLEGS" BEING WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Sydney.—The stevedores handling the overseas vessels have rejected the proposal for resumption on the ground that the volunteers receive preference under licensing; but the lumpers of the interstate vessels are applying for licenses.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The stevedores will secretly ballot on 18th October.—Reuter.

Geelong.—Stevedores have resumed.—Reuter.

Brisbane.—The waterside workers will resume if the volunteers are withdrawn.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN DOCKERS YIELD

DECISION TO APPLY FOR LICENSES

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Melbourne.—The Waterdire Workers have decided to apply for licenses and resume work.—Reuter.

A representative meeting of Delhi Mussalmans formed a Reception Committee on Tuesday night for the All-Parties' Muslim Conference to be held at Delhi next month. Mr. Muhammad Jamil, son of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan was elected Chairman.—A. P.

TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL ECHO

GOVT. DEALS ANOTHER BLOW TO SINCLAIR INTEREST.

CONTRACT MADE BY FALL INVALID

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Washington.—The Government has dealt another blow to Sinclair oil interests. The Attorney-General has invalidated the contract made by Fall when he was Secretary of Interior and the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company for the sale of the Government's oil at Salt Creek Field. This adjoins Teapot Dome, Wyoming, and is one of most productive oil reserves possessed by the Government. As a result of Attorney-General's decision all oil deliveries to the Sinclair Company have been stopped.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. OIL COMPANIES ON ECONOMY BENT

SCHEME TO BEGIN IN JANUARY NEXT

LONDON, Oct. 17.

New York.—Taking advantage of the facilities afforded under the Webb Act for effecting economies in the export trade, the Executives of 15 largest oil companies are considering plans to organise an associetion similar to the Copper Export Association. The new association will probably start operations on 1st January, 1929.—Reuter.

SIR FRANK DICKSEE DEAD

PRESIDENT OF ROYAL ACADEMY

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Death has occurred of Sir Frank Dicksee.—Reuter.

(Sir Frank was born in 1853 in London. After receiving his school education, he took to painting. In 1870 he first exhibited at the Academy. After that he executed many paintings that have made him well-known. He was president of the Royal Academy since 1924 and was created a Knight in 1925.)

COMMEMORATING ARMISTICE

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The King Emperor has expressed his wish that on the 11th November this year, in order to commemorate the Armistice, there should once again be a complete cessation of all normal business throughout the British Empire during the two minutes silence commencing 11 a.m., but that rail and water transport should not be suspended. The Government of India and confident that all his loyal subjects will cooperate in giving effect to the wish of His Imperial Majesty the King. In order that the ceremony might synchronise throughout British India, they suggest that 11 a.m. railway time should be adopted everywhere.—A. P.

Simla.—The Railway Board has sanctioned the final location survey of twenty-two miles between Fazilka and Abohor by the North-Western Railway.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

REQUISITION FOR COUNCIL MEETING ON NOV. 11.

MR. JINNAH EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN TIME

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

It is understood that a requisition has been made to summon a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League on the 11th and 12th November at Lucknow, when the provincial branch of the Muslim League will hold its annual session. It is noteworthy in this connection that Mr. M. A. Jinnah is expected to arrive in India on the 28th October.—A. P.

THE ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION.

INVITATION TO ALL ORGANISATIONS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Secretary of the Constitution Committee of the All-Parties' Conference, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The All-Parties' Conference Constitution Committee will at its next meeting at Delhi on the 5th November, prepare a list of such political, commercial and labour organisations as are to be invited to the All-Parties' Convention. Such organisations as were not represented at the Lucknow Conference and are desirous of sending delegates to the Convention are reminded to write to the Secretary of the Committee before the 30th October."—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

MOULVI MAHOMED YAKUB EXPLAINS ITS NEED

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17.

In the course of a reply to the second statement of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, who is now at Ahmedabad with the Age of Consent Committee, says:—

"In his second statement issued in reply to the observations of Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, the Maharaja has seen it fit to drag me in again, although one would have thought that there was no room for the humble commoner when two Knights of the British Empire are at cross swords with each other. The Maharaja Saheb has falled upon me to explain the object of holding an All-India Muslim Conference.

PANDIT NEHRU QUOTED.

In the statement recently issued from Delhi, I have already tried to meet his wishes. Probably it has escaped the notice of the Maharaja. He seems to have a great grievance about my inconsistency. In the first place, I am unable to find out where I have been inconsistent. In the second place, I would remind the Maharaja Saheb of what his present leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru, said some years ago, namely that "consistency in politics is the virtue of asses".

ONLY A COMMONER.

As regards his observations regarding the weight to be attached to my views, I never claimed that they represented the All-India Muslim League's views nor do I claim for myself the position of a leader, which, in this country, seems mostly reserved for persons born with silver spoons in their mouths. I am a humble worker in the cause of the country and the community to which I belong, and as such, I deem it an honour to be severely critiesed by high personages like the Maharaja of Mahamudabad".—A. P.

BENGAL MARINERS' GRIEVANCES

RECOGNITION OF UNION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Working Committee of the Bengal Mariners' Union met yesterday to consider the present situation regarding recognition of the Union and consideration of the grievances of the men. The R.S.N. Company Ltd., and the I.G.N. and Ry., Company Ltd., in a reply to the resolutions of the Union stated that they had agreed to recognise the Union as a properly constituted organisation and they were prepared to discuss any reasonable and legitimate grievances either in respect of wages or otherwise which might have been brought to the Union by the men. They also agreed to adopt the same procedure obtained last year to discuss the grievances of the men. It was decided that Messrs. M. Daud, President and M. Abdul Huq, General Secretary of the Union should meet representatives of the joint companies in a conference.—A. P.

SIMON TEAM TAKEN FOR AN OUTING

SEE VILLAGE LIFE UNDER OFFICIAL TUTELAGE

WHILE INDIAN MEMBERS BUSY THEMSELVES UNDER FILES

POONA, Oct. 17.

All the three wings of the Simon Conference had rest from joint deliberation. The British Commissioners, however, utilised the time by visitng villages, Sir John and Lady Simon together with some other British members motored along the District with the District officers and visited Koregaon about 40 miles to see village life in these parts which had not been seen during the preliminary tour.

The members of the Central and Provincial Committees on the other hand are busy studying cases made by the Bombay Government and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the revision of the Meston Financial Settlement.—A. P.

STATUTORY COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME IN BENGAL

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PRELIMINARIES OF WORK

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Committee co-operate with the Simon Commission was held yesterday at Calcutta in the room of the Chief Secretary to the Benga. Government and members of the Committee who are present in the town including Sir A. K. Ghuznavi, Mr. Abdul Kasam and Mr. K. G. M. Faroqui.

The Committee discussed the preliminaries of its work.

Sir A. K. Ghuznavi is leaving for Darjeeling shortly and will return to Calcutta early in November. The Committee will meet again and there will be frequent meetings in December.

COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME.

As at present arranged the Statutory Commission is due to arrive at Calcutta on December 21, but its work will not commence before January 12. The Commission after spending the Christmas holidays here will proceed to Shillong and hold sitting there room January 2 to January 11.

It is understood that about 120 memoranda from various organisations and individuals from different parts of Bengal have been submitted, but nothing has yeto been settled as to the persons who should actually appear before the Commission.—A. P.

SIR P. SASSOON REACHES DELHI.

WONDERFULLY FIT FOR FURTHER FLYING

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

Sir Philip Sasson, Under-Secretary of State for Air, who arrived here by air at 12/20 this afternoon, looked untired and bright. He was entertained to lunch at the Imperial Gymkhana Club by officers of the Flying Corps.

Sir Philip told a press representative that in spite of the strenuous flying he felt wonderfully fit from Karachi to Delhi. He had excellent atmospheric conditions and was much impressed by Jodhpur which he described was "just wonderful."

Sir Philip left for Ambala at 2/30 p.m. to take train for Simla, reaching there to-morrow morning. He resumes flying from Lahore.—A. P.

EXISTING TREATIES VIOLATED

Representations of States

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Butler Committee has decided to meet thrice weekly on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, till counsel has finished drawing attention to the salient points in the Princes' case. This evidence fills 3,000 closely-printed foolscap pages, and deals, exhaustively, with the representations of the States that the provisions of the existing Treaties have been violated in many important instances.

Judging from yesterday's proceedings at Montagu House, Sir Leslie Scotts Address alone will probably occupy further six sittings of the Committee.

One of the finest salons on the first floor of Montagu House has been set aside for the work of the Committee. Sir M. Butler and his collengues sit at one long table and the Princes and their counsel at another table opposite, while two side tables accommodate officials of the Indian States with privileged spectators including a number of Indian ladies seated round the room. The press and the public have been excluded.—Reuter.

NATION-WIDE SUPPORT TO SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

U. P. Muslims Stand by Nehru Report.

MR. SHERWANI AND MR. AHMED TUFIAL ON PROPAGANDA TOUR

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

Messrs. Sherwani, M.L.A., and Tufail Ahmad, M.L.C., visited Nagina on the 15th on the invitation of Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, M.L.C. Leading Mussalmans of the town assembled to discuss with them the Nehru Committee's Report.

Mr. Sherwani explained to them the provisions of the Nehru scheme and the Lucknow Conference decisions. Excepting two gentlemen, who said that they had not as yet read the Nehru Report, all those assembled expressed their satisfaction at it and resolved to extend their whole-hearted support to the Lucknow decisions.

They are issuing a manifesto in support of the Nehru Committee's Report. Messrs. Sherwani and Tufail Ahmad are visiting Najibabad, Bijnor, Saharanpur and Shahjehanpur.—A. P.

MORE SUPPORT TO NATIONAL CHARTER

SAUGOR SHUNS SIMON SHOW

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR CITY, Oct. 16.

A crowded open air public meeting was held here last night on Chakraghat to support the Nehru Report. Amongst the audience people of all shades of opinion including a large number of zamindars and businessmen were present. Rao Saheb Ramkrishnarao Shrikhande, a leading pleader of Saugor, presided. The Hon'ble Seth Govinddas was the first and main speaker. At the outset Seth Govinddas traced briefly the history of All-Parties' Conference and explained at length the recommendations of the Nehru Committee. He said property holders were always misled by interested parties to believe that their properties will be forfeited by the Swaraj Government. But now let them not be afraid of this body as the All-Parties' Conference has guaranteed the titles to private and personal properties lawfully acquired. Concluding Sethji made a stirring appeal to the audience to support the Nehru Report and boycott the Simon Commission.

After Seth Saheb's speech which was heard in pin-drop silence and rapt attention, a resolution congratulating and thanking Pandit Motilal Nehru and his colleagues, supporting the recommendations of the Report and urging the Saugor District people to effectively boycott the Simon Commission was moved by Beharilal Seth, pleader. The resolution was seconded by Devendranath Mukerjee, pleader, and supported by Kazi Mohiuddin Seth, Chhotelal and Keshava Ramchandra Khanekar, President, Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Khanekar said Indians ought to thank Lord Birkenhead owing to whom they could be united. The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

With apt remarks from the Chair the meeting terminated late at night.

After the Non-Co-operation movement such enthusiasm was rarely seen here in public meetings and very few meetings were attended by such large number of persons. Seth Govinddas returned to Jubbulpore by motor from where he is shortly proceeding to Katni and other places in Hindustani C. P.

SETH GOVINDDAS' CAMPAIGN

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR CITY, Oct. 16.

The Hon'ble Seth Govinddas arrived in Saugor yesterday evening by motor from Damoh. He had a busy programme yesterday. In the afternoon a public meeting was held under the presidency of one of the leading zamidars of Damoh District, Bhaosahib Vishwanathrao Apte. After Seth Saheb's speech in support of the Nehru recommendations, a resolution accepting the Nehru Report and boycotting the Simon Commission was moved by Mr. Tikeker, Barrister. The resolution was duly seconded and was passed unanimously.

Seth Govinddas then drove to Garhakota where a rousing reception was given to Sethji. A huge public meeting held under the presidentship of a leading Mahajan of Garhakota, Seth Chintamani, Seth Govinddas thanked the audience for their kind reception and explained at length the recommendations of Nehru Committee. The resolution in support of Nehru Report was moved by Mr. Babulal Malguzar of Garhakota town and was seconded by Pandit Gourishanker Sharma. Seth Girdharilal, a leading Congress worker, supported the resolution though he said the salvation of India depended upon the achievement of complete independence. The resolution was passed unanimously. Great enthusiasm prevailed in both the places.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

LABOUR PARTY MUST SUPPORT IT

"The New Leader" writes in mail week as under.

The Simon Commission is about to return to India. Officially, the position has improved from its point of view. All except one of the Provincial Councils have now decided, with the voting help of their unelected members, to appoint co-operating committees and, though the decision of the Legislative Assembly has not been reversed, the Viceroy intends to appoint members of a national committee over its head. The members of the Commission should not be misled into thinking, however, that the boycott has broken down. The changed attitude of the Provincial Councils is due to the fact that some sectional interests have come to the conclusion that they are likely to get more for themselves by co-operation. It is always easy to appeal to the sectionalism of such interests, and the publication of the draft Constitution of the All-Parties' Conference has made the appeal more attractive because inevitably in the elaboration of a national policy a compromise of the varying sectional claims had to be made. The fact remains, however, that all three of the national elected parties in India, with the support of the Indian Trades Union Congress, remain opposed to the Commission. It was an act of high courage for the Indian parties to risk division by proceeding with constitution-making under the present conditions, and time will prove that their work will be of decisive importance for the future. The British Labour Party is committed at least to Dominion Status for India, and must give effect to the demand of the All-Parties' Conference, whatever the Simon Commission may recommend.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FRAUD CASE

JUDGE RESERVES JUDGMENT REGARDING TRANSFER APPLICATION

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

At the Lahore High Court to-day Mr. Justice Jailal resumed hearing of the application for the transfer of the Finance Department fraud case.

Mr. Carden Noad, Government Advocate, opposing the transfer, said that the prosecution was surprised at the application, their complaint being that the Magistrate openly sided with the defence.

Mr. Justice Jailal pointed out that the defence complained that the Magistrate used words suggesting that he had already made up his mind regarding the evidence given by a witness. The Magistrate had the right to note the demeanour of a witnes but he was not entitled to express an opinion regarding the substance or the merits of that evidence.

The Government Advocate contended that this was a very difficult line to draw. He further urged that the Magistrate had emphasised to the accused what the accused's counsel had already advised, and whatever the manner adopted by the Magistrate he had acted in the best interests of the accused and was not actuated by prejudice.

Mr. B. R. Puri, counsel for the accused again addressing the Court, said that he and the Government Advocate were agreed regarding the manner in which the Magistrate had recorded the case and in counsel's view both of them should have requested that the case should be taken out of his hands, and the sooner that was done the better.

The Court reserved orders till to-morrow.—A. P.

GRAF ZEPPELIN.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRANS-OCEANIC SERVICE.

PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

"I believe the achievements of the trip have demonstrated the possibilities of a Trans-oceanic air service in spite of one little mishap" was the opinion of Eckner whose sagging figure bore evidence to the terrible strain of responsibility. Notwithstanding the passengers' stout denials of air-sickness a petty officer declared there was suspiciously light attendance at mealtimes which was not surprising as during the worst squalls the Zeppelin pitched so that the nose described the apex of nearly 500 feet.

ALLEGATIONS OF DISCOURTEOUSNESS.

Berlin.—Serious allegations of discourteous treatment of passengers by the Graf Zeppelin on arrival at Lakehurst were made by the Prussian Minister M. Grzinski who was the Chief of Prussian Police and who was on board. Interviewed by a Vorwaerts' correspondent. He alleged that the passengers were taken to Custom House as though they were smugglers and police pushed them about. One passenger was actually struck on the face. M. Grzinski averred that a Prussian policeman guilty of misbehaviour like that of the American police would stantly in have been dismissed Reiner one of the American passengesr, who had paid £600 each for their passage, declared that he would never repeat the trip. Heat in the cabins was unbearable and passengers were forbidden to open windows. Drinks gave but, and passengers were informed that they might have the drink of rain water. The chief hardship emphasised by some passengers was the prohibition of smoking.—Reuter Special.

SERVICE BETWEEN SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

SPANISH COMPANY'S CONTRACT WITH ZEPPELIN CO.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Madrid.—It is semi-officially stated that the Transaerea Espanola Company has recently signed a contract with the Zeppelin Company by which the Graf Zepplin after flying the atlantic will be handed over to the Spanish Company to be used in regular commercial service under the Spanish flag between Spain and South America, the Zepplin Company receiving part of the profits from it. The Spanish Company will have the option of buying the airship at the expiration of the contract.—Reuter.

A RIGHT ROYAL RECEPTION

GERMAN FLIERS LED IN HUGE PROCESSION

LONDON, Oct. 17.

New York.—The officers, crew and passengers of the Graf Zeppelin were triumphantly taken in procession through the streets and mounted police and picked detachments of the army and navy were leading the way. The pavements were packed from curb to wall. The flyers were officially welcomed by the Acting Mayor at the City Hall which was decorated with German and American flags.—Reuter.

LLOYD'S SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

REDUCTION OF 113,000 TONS.

LONDON, Oct. 26,

A Reduction of 113,000 tons, in the shipping at present under construction compared with three months ago, is recorded in Lloyds' shipbuilding returns, and also the reduction of half a million tons compared with 30th September of last year. The Northeast Coast has suffered a decrease of 47 per cent. and the Clyde 28 per cent. The world's tonnage under construction is 2,521,000 thousand tons of which 43 per cent is being built in Britain. The progress of the internal combustion engine is indicated by the fact that 63 motorships of over 8,000 tons are at present being built throughout the world contrasted with 21 steamers of a similar size.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF MR. MYERS' RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The labour party, in a statement on the resignation of Mr. Tom Myers, the prospective labour candidate for Spen Valley, says that the resignation is solely on personal grounds, and has "no reference whatever to the attitude to be adopted by Spen Valley divisional labour party at General Election."—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

New York.—The death has occurred of Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank.—Reuter Special.

POVERTY-STRICKEN INDIA

MR. MODY ADVOCATES NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

'TRUSTEES' OF THE PEOPLE EXPOSED

Mr. H. P. Mody, who is at present in England, writes the following interesting article in the "Financial Times":—

There has been a great deal of misunderstanding in recent years about the industrial and economic policy pursued by India and the direction in which Indian commercial opinion is increasingly moving. The irresponsible utterances of a few people, both British and Indian, given undue prominence by a section of the British Press, here as well as in India, have largely contributed to the misapprehension which is being felt in this country with regard to the development of Indian economic policy.

Take the latest and most outstanding example. A Bill has been before the Legislative Assembly which seeks to reserve the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping at the end of five years. The reservation is for tonnage the "controlling interest" in which is vested in British Indian subjects. The Bill, which the Assembly on Thursday referred to a Select Committee, may be said to arise out of the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, presided over by one whose judgment and impartiality cannot be questioned. Captain (now Sir) E. J. Headlam, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

That Committee, among other things made the following important observation: "It is our considered opinion that the provision of facilities for the traning of Indian officers and engineers alone is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and that some further steps are required to achieve the object in view. These further steps we recommend should be in the form of the eventual reservation of the Indian trade for ships the ownership and controlling interest in which are predominantly Indian."

NATURAL DESIRE.

The measure, besides, has the sanction behind it of international law and of the practice followed by a great many countries, notably the United States of America, Japan and Australia. Even Sir Charles Innes, whose downright opposition to a similar measure some years ago is often being quoted, was constrained to admit that it was perfectly legitimate and perfectly natural that the people of India should desire to have a mercantile marine of their own, and that Indian companies, as things were, had difficulty in forcing their way into the coasting trade.

With so many examples before them, it is astonishing to find that a public man of the standing of Sir James Simpson, representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, should have characterised the Bill as "confiscation of the deepest dye—worse than any Socialist Government in any part of the world would think of," and that a man holding such a responsible position as that of Member for Commerce in the Government of India should have seen in the Bill nothing less than racial discrimination.

This and similar arguments have been answered so effectively and from so many quarters during the last few months that the only conclusion one can come to is that the scope and object of the Coastal Reservation Bill have either not been understood by the opponents of the measure or that they have allowed their prejudices to get the better of their judgment.

While so many of the self-governing countries in the world, including members of the British Commonwealth, have regarded coastal reservation as a matter of purely domestic concern, and have taken steps to protect and foster it without being charged with any breach of international comity, it is a matter of regret that in India, which is supposed to be invested with some sort of fiscal independence a Bill such as is now before the Legislative Assembly should evoke such mischievous opposition from vested interest.

My object is not to expound the policy of the Coastal Reservation Bill, but to emphasise a fact which is too often forgotten, that the assertion by India of her undoubted right to shape her economic policy in the way she thinks best must not be regarded by any means as dealing a deadly blow at the vast trading and industrial interests which Britons have built up in India.

NEED OF NATIONAL POLICY.

It has, of course, to be recognised that in order to achieve the economic salvation of the country a strictly national policy is essential. Without it there can be no prosperous India, and it should be remembered that only a prosperous India can continue to be the best customer of Great Britain.

The United States, according to the testimony of Mr. Mellon, has found that a high tariff wall has enabled the country to pay a huge import bill for commodities from other countries at prices higher than what other countries can afford to pay for their imports.

India must, and will, carry out a protectionist policy, and in so doing certain vested interest of Great Britain are bound to suffer, but in the long run, and taken over a large range of industries, such a policy will be found to be in the trust interest of India and England alike.

The path of Indian economics is beset by manifold difficulties. Not only has a tremendous leeway from the present primitive conditions of the country and its hopeless poverty to be made up, but the various economic handicaps imposed upon the country by a Government which is not national in its outlook have got to be removed.

The agricultural population of India is the poorest of any large country in the world. In the United States this section constitutes 30 per cent. of the people, and possesses 10 per cent. of its wealth. In India the percentage is as high as 70, and as regards the assets, all that a half starved population can claim in spite of recent improvements in its condition, is "its capacity to live where others might starve," to quote the expressive phraseology of the late Lord Curzon.

LARGE MAN POWER.

The output of the crops is too small in quantity and value to give anything like remunerative employment to the 200 millions of India dependent upon it. With such an economic arrangement of India's man power, an industrial programme capable of absorbing a goodly proportion of the agricultural population must be worked out before any solid prosperity can be achieved for the country, and for such a programme a carefully thought out protectionist policy is absolutely essential.

The recent currency policy of the Government of India, pursued in the teeth of determined opposition by an overwhelming section of public opinion, which has resulted in the reduction of all agricultural income by about 12 per cent., has accentuated the gravity of the problem, not only as regards the agriculturist, but also as regards the various industries of the country which depend for their prosperity upon his purchasing power.

The continually recurring labour troubles in India during recent years have demonstrated the enormous economic disturbances created by the policy, following closely upon the heels of the conditions created by the aftermath of the boom period. Is it surprising that in spite of the material advantage in the rupee sterling exchange Lancashire should find the Indain offtake unsatisfactory both in price and in volume? Is it also surprising that under conditions such as outlined above India should be turning more and more away from the principles of free trade?

I am one of those who believe that it is only through the advancement of India's prosperity by a judicious policy of protection, and by the management of her currency in her sole interests, that the trade between India and England can be established on a stable basis. What is really required is a clearer understanding on the part of England of the economic needs and aspirations of the Indian people, what Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has called, in another connection, "a broad and a deep survey of tendencies and possibilities."

I am sorry to have to state that I see very few signs of such a clear appreciation of those realities of the situation on the part of those engaged in the larger industries of this country. If I may take the example of Lancashire, it would seem as if it had failed after all to realise the import of the various forces, paticularly Japanese competition, which have resulted in a reduction of the Indian offtake of cloth per head by nearly 25 per cent. Let it not be forgotten that there is room for both Lancashire and India in the Indian market for as far ahead as one can see.

In view of the increasing influence of the various Indian Chambers of Commerce, which have done splendid work in the cause of Indian trade and industries, I venture to think a closer contact between them and recognised commercial organisations in Great Britain is bound to remove many prejudices, and to pave the way for that closer understanding which is essential for he interests of both England and India.

An Amsterdam message says that "Holland has been dismayed by the dispersal of a famous collection of pictures formed four centuries ago by Jan Six, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and the patron of Rembrandt, whose portraits of the Six family with others composed a collection which has now been auctioned as a result of the death last year of Professor Jan Six, the last owner of the collection. The total sum realised is £165,000."

A London message says that the Race Course Betting Control Board decided, on Monday as a temporary measure in view of the delay which must necessarily occur before any automatic totalisator can be installed on the race courses, to inaugurate the system of pari-mutuel betting as soon as possible after January 1, 1929.

STRIKE IN AKOLA COTTON MILL.

WORKERS ORGANISE A DEMONSTRATION

(From a Correspondent).

AKOLA, Oct. 17.

The strike in Akola Cotton Mill still continues though to-day is the twenty-first day of the struggle. The trouble originated over the stoppage of extra allowance known as "Mahagai" allowance. The mill management are not willing to concede the modest demand of the workers to continue the allowances for some time more in view of the high cost of living.

A branch of the C. P. and Berar Textile Union has been formed at Nagpur with Mr. Gopalrao Chitale as President and Mr. Ganpatrao Sapre as Secretary on Saturday last.

A strikers' procession was taken round the city collecting money for their help. About 400 labourers and operatives are enrolled as members of the Union.

Dr. Chawan is advising labourers not to listen to Brahmin leaders and advises them to join work. Wire has sent twice to the Home Member Mr. Tambe for the unnecessary interference of the police.

The strikers are firm and there is no likelihood of the strike coming to an end unless the strikers' demands are agreed to by the mill manager.

UGLY RUMOURS DISPELLED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

Persistent rumours of a Sikh-Muslim affray at Baghnochi, three miles from Viceregal Lodge, New Delhi, have been dispelled by the information now available. There is one Gurudwara at the village, opposite which stands an old historic gate, a protected monument which dates back to the days of Aurungzeb, and near which several Mussalmans have their houses. A Sikh by name Devasingh, it is said, used to go up to the top of the gate every evening to say his prayers and read the Granth Sahib.

Last evening, it is alleged, when Devasingh was coming down, a small stone was displaced and fell on one of the Muslim houses. A Mussalman named Faquira thereupon came out and charged the Sikh with throwing stones, which resulted in a quarrel. Meanwhile, another Mussalman and two Hindus of the place arrived on the scene and tried to intervene. Faquira, it is alleged, slapped Devasingh, who, in return, is alleged to have thrust his kirpan into Faquira's stomach. Faquira expired before help could be rendered. Two Hindus, one Mussalman and one Sikh have been arrested in connection with the crime, to which no communal significance is attached.—A. P.

The U. P. Theosophical Federation meets at Mirzapur during the Dasara from the 20th to 23rd October. The conference of the depressed classes with Mr. Tula Ram Prasad, Secretary, All-India Achut Uddar Committee, Delhi as President will be held at Hissar on the 20th, 21st and 22nd, October.—A. P.

The Jhansi Political Conference with Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru as President will meet on the 27th and 29th October.—A. P.

The Oriental Conference commences at Lahore on the 19th November.—A. P.

The All India Kayastha Conference meets at Delhi during Christmas.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Though Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY, NEW YORK

	October, 17.
Previous Closing Rate	19.45
To-day's Opening Rate	19.47
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	19.86
Difference	+.40
Broach Expectation	Rs. 372 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	October, 17.
Previous Closing Rate	10.12
To-day's Opening Rate	10.17
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.14
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 17.
Silver Ready	26 11 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	25 13 0
Higher	0 1 0
Tone of Market.—Quiet.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 17.
1st Settlement	60 2 0
2nd Settlement	60 1 0

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DEPT. MYSTERY.

STANDING COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO ALLEGATIONS

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S PROPOSITION CARRIED

Once again the question of the alleged offering of bribe to a municipal engineer by a representative of a well-known firm of contractors of Bombay came for discussion in the meeting of the Standing Committee when the following resolution of the Corporation came for consideration.

"(a) That the Standing Committe be requested to report fully the circumstances and the facts regarding the alleged attempt at bribery of a Municipal official by a firm of Municipal contractors, (b) what action the Standing Committee have taken in the matter and (c) whether the firm has been put on the black list.

"2. That the Committee be authorized to submit their report within 15 days at any adjourned meeting of the Corporation."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, the Chairman of the Standing Committee read a letter from Mr. Saheblioy C. Barodawalla stating that he was going to Sidhpur to attend a marriage ceremony and requesting the Committee to adjourn the discussion.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved that a small Committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Mr. V. N. Chandvarker be appointed to prepare the report.

Mr. Chandavarker moved an amendment that the whole Standing Committee be formed into a sub-Committee to enquire into the matter and prepare the report.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee thought that a small Committee was enough to prepare the report. Mr. Tairsee remarked the whole Committee would be too unwieldy and take a long time for enquiry. Besides he said that there was too much of bargaining going on from outside source.

The Chairman put Mr. Chandvarker's amendment to vote and declared it carried as a substantive proposition.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Joint Board, Congress Nationalist Municipal Party, write:—

All candidates desirous to stand for the Ensuing Municipal Elections on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party are requested to send in their applications to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, of the Joint Board care the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, No. 4, to reach this office up to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday (the 22nd instant) and receive an acknowledgment for the same from the office.

The candidates shall be required to sign the Pledge, copies of which can be had from the Congress Office and the same should be sent along with their applications. The applicants will be required to pay Rs. 25/- by way of deposit along with their applications, which will be returned, in case, their applications are rejected. The payment can be made in cash or by cross-bearer cheques and a receipt for the same should be obtained from the Office. No cross-order or post dated cheques will be accepted.

MUNICIPAL ROLL

The Rate-payers in the City of Bombay who pay a monthly rent of Rs. 10/- or more are requested to find out whether their names appear in the Electoral Roll published by the Municipal Commissioner.

A complete set of roll of all the Wards is kept available for reference in the Bombay Provincial Congress Comfittee's Office, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, during office hours 10-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.) except on Sundays and Holidays. Those who are not enrolled so far should please get themselves enrolled by sending an application to the Municipal Commissioner along with their receipts of Rent for April 1926 or corresponding months Chaitra and Vaishakh 1984.

Forms of these applications can be had at the Congress Office during office hours mentioned above. The advantage of which the public and the prospective Nationalist Candidates should take.

The Public should note that their names can only be entered in the Roll up to 31st October 1928.

VETERAN BATSMAN DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Death is announced of S. P. Kinneir, veteran batsman and ex-Test player. He was found dead near a motorcycle in Birmingham District.—Reuter's Special.

Sir John Thompson, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has agreed to receive an address from the Delhi Municipality which will be presented to him on October 31. This will be followed by a garden party at Roshanara Gardens for which a large number of invitations has been issued.

95 PERSONS ROUNDED UP

SEQUEL TO SURAT RIOT

A RICH BUSINESS MAN AMONGST THE ARRESTED.

SURAT, Oct. 16.

The police authorities here are busy investigating the offences committed during the recent communal disturbances, and as a result 95 further arrests have been made during the last two days, among those now arrested being 13 Hindus, who are charged with rioting (pelting stones at mosques). All the Hindus have been released on bail.

The other 82 persons are Mahomedans and a number of them are charged with having committed non-bailable offences such as arson, dacoity and house-breaking. 36 are in custody while the others, charged with rioting, have been released on bail.

One of those in custody is Ismail Kassam Langree, a rich businessman.—A. P.

SURAT EDITOR ON TRIAL

SURAT, Oct. 17.

When the case against the editor and publisher, Mr. Chimanlal Joshi, and the Printer, Mr. Ambelal Desai, of the local weekly "Hindu" was resumed this afternoon before the City Magistrate, Mr. M. V. Shaikh, the statements of both the accused were recorded. Both pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate postponed the hearing of the case to the 26th instant.—A. P.

MORE ARRESTS AT SURAT

SURAT, Oct. 17.

The police arrested to-day 14 Mahomedans, 6 of them being charged with looting a toddy shop in Navsari bazar during the recent communal riot here. Of the remaining eight, five are arrested in connection with the setting on fire of Sattar Kotadi, in Salabatpura, and three on charges of rioting at Navsari bazar. The latter three and two out of the six persons charged with looting a toddy shop have been released on bail, while the others have been remanded to custody. Of 13 Hindus arrested during the last two days on charges of rioting and released on bail, one is Mr. Motirama Hathiwala, a Municipal Councillor.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT SEPARATION

WHITEHALL TO ACCEPT SCHEME.

A special correspondent writes to "the Pioneer" from Simla:—

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

I have reasons to state that satisfactory progress is being made with the question of separating the office of the Assembly from the Legislative Department. It was in an atmosphere of friendliness that the debate was held on September 22 last, and its wholesome influence may be said to be guiding the official side even now.

The object of Government in allowing a special day for the discussion of the subject was clearly to enable them to ascertain the views of members of the Assembly before the Secretary of State could come to final conclusions on the Government of India's despatch. Though, therefore, the Government of India could not be said to have definitely supported the all-parties scheme as formulated by Pandit Motilal Nehru, it can certainly be taken for granted that the views of the Assembly have been faithfully transmitted by them to the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State should have, by this time, received a full report of the debate in the Assembly and considering the fact that the Assembly's unanimous desire is that separation should be effected by December 1, it is reasonable to hope that the conclusions of the Secretary of State will become known to the Government of India in Delhi by November 15.

Although it cannot be definitely stated what the Secretary of State's final conclusions will be, there is a belief that there will be an almost entire acceptance of the scheme as adopted by the Assembly. The Assembly Office will not be an attached office under the control of any member of the Executive Council, as the intention of the Government of India was, but a separate department included in the portfolio of the Governor General in the same way as the Foreign and Political Department is included.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

The Treasury Bills sales on 16th inst. were as under:—

Total amounts tendered were Rs. 2,17,75,000 of three months' and Rs. 1,03,25,000 of six months' bills. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99 and above aggregating Rs. 38,75,000 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98.15.0 were allotted approximately 80-1/2 per cent. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-0 and above aggregating Rs. 93 lakhs were accepted in full. Total amount of three months' bills accepted was Rs. 1,07,00,000. All lower tenders were rejected. Average rates of accepted tenders for three and six months' bills are Rs. 98.15.10 and Rs. 97.8-1 respectively. Tenders for Rs 2 crores for three and six months' Treasury Bills will be received on Thursday the 25th October 1928. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday the 27th October 1928. Other conditions as last week.

SHOCKED SHOCKED SHOCKED!

A SCENE THAT WAS SUPPRESSED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must most emphatically protest against the manner News Agencies that report for the daily press scenes in the Simon Show. While I am satisfied that they do not worry the readers with inordinately long accounts of the flirting of the entrants on the stage, they seem to less deliberately suppressing some of the exempting acting of some of the heroes in the 'troupe' of 23. And these suppressed scenes are exactly what would interest the Indian public most.

Let me make my meaning clear. India is still a land of mystics and magicians. Tales of extraordinary spells under which taps the strongest steel trumbles, under which things that 'are' become 'are not'. That is, where no human soul is not admitted the mystic magicians gains admission without being seen while he himself is conscious of what is happening about him.

Such a mystic am I and I have an amazing tale to tell and gladly do I share it with the readers of "The Chronicle", in plain unvarnished language. The incident that I am revealing is what I witnessed within the sanctum of the Simon Inquisition Court. Without entering into details of the jurors, I shall present Mr. Turner, the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay who was the first witness examined. His condemnation of communal representation created a scene worth the artist's pen, and I curse myself for not being an artist to aid my magic spell and mystic awe. It was, however, one which I can never forget. ... are of anxiety and concern for Sir John Simon. Sir John appeared to be visibly moved with of course the arch smile curving his lips. Major Attlee's eyes shorn with pity, Lord Burnham was unmoved. Col. Lane Fox averted his countenance. Mr. Vernon Hartshorn was all contempt and Lord Strathcona crossed his hand over his bosom and gasped. "O save us my Lord" Mr. Turner himself was non-plussed. Sir Sankaran, however, was the only one who sat still with judicious look all around. There was suspense. Silence reigned supreme and on every face, save that of Sir Sankaran there was a gloom. In fact the whole atmosphere seemed very oppressive. Was it the warning of the doom from an unknown and invisible voice? Oh, no; it is nothing of the sort it was only the shock suffered by some Muslims and Non-Brahmins of the 23.

Well what did I see? A chair falls and beneath it was a truly human form. It was Guznavi. He was heaving hard and struggling to exclaim something, but his voice seemed to be stifled at the throat. Nawab Sir Zulfiquar's heart beat visible and was perspiring in an uncommon degree. Khan Bahadur Bhutto was looking askance but his eyes were not steady—he was shivering—and it must be said to the credit of Mr. M. C. Rajah who kept fast to his seat statue-like with his eyes firmly shut. Sir John soon recovered after the sudden stupefaction. The scene itself did not last long, though it did tell upon the 'troupe.' It was in no mood to prolong the show that day. But before the party came to itself an involuntary ejaculation escaped me and I was chased out of the Sessions Court Hall. What then happened I do not know. But this will show to the readers the self-appointed arbiters of the nation's destiny in their true colours.

EXTENTION OF MR. GOLWALLA'S SERVICES.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of "One in the know" published in your issue of the 15th instant in connection with the the extension of the services of Mr. Golwalla as the Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust and whilst I thank your correspondent for the compliments paid to me I regret to say that he has entirely misunderstood and misconceived the spirit in which I supported the proposal for extension of Mr. Golwalla as the Chief Accountant of the Bombay Improvement Trust. It is admitted on all hands and even by the writer that Mr. Golwalla was the person most fitted to occupy the post. It was evident that the Chief Officer of the Board and the Committee had strongly recommended Mr. Golwalla's extension of the services. It was further evident that the services of Mr. Golwalla would be required only until the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality which would take about one year. I therefore, vehemently supported the resolution as I thought that the services of such an effecient officer should not be lost to the Improvement Trust at such a juncture and on the eve of the amalgamation when such services will be most required. It was also clear that if Mr. Golwalla was not appointed, it would be difficult for his successor to rise to the occasion and meet the contingency of the post. I therefore, agreed with the views of the Chief Officer of the Board and the Committee who are most fitted to know as to the affairs of the internal administration, and supported the extension on the sole principle of efficiency. Your Correspondent makes out that the opposition was based exclusively on economic grounds. The loan of Mr. Golwalla's services has been taken by the Trust from July 1922 and he has been in the employ of the Trust for a period of about 6 years. If all the above facts are considered it would be hardly fair to say that the opposition was based only on economic grounds. Your correspondent refers to the needlessness of the services of Mr. Golwalla but what I have stated above and the views of the Chief Officer will disillusion him from his present views.

It is not fair for the him to say that I imputed, at any time unworthy motives to those who held views opposite to mine as I have not at any stage imputed any motive whatsoever to any individual or body. What I deplored and still deplore was that there were only three and no more of the Hindu members who could take all the circumstances impartially into consideration and that the want of support in such a strong case, where the only consideration should be merit irrespective of the nationality to which the person belonged, was disappointing. I therefore, sounded a note of warning that the spirit of communalism was stealing fast into our civic bodies and hindering the cause of unity in the country which we all have at heart and I do not think any one can for a moment suggest that such a warning was not justified by the recent incidents to which I drew attention.

If there is any one more than other who is in favour of national and communal unity, it is myself and I have on all occasions always endeavoured to the best of my ability either personally or through my paper the "KAISER-I-HIND" to urge my Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian brothers to co-operate with one another in the common cause of our country and city. I have equally whenever a Parsi, Hindu or Mahomedan cause came for discussion in the Corporation endeavoured to appreciate and judge the same from their respective view points, keeping in mind the common cause of unity, and I need not cite the several instances at which I have supported my Hindu and Mahomedan brothers in their several important resolutions before the Corporation.

It is very uncharitable for your Correspondent to assume that my support to the resolution for extension of the services of Mr. Golwalla was a plank in the coming electioneering campaign of the Municipal Corporation and it would hardly be so, as amongst my many Parsi supporters I also claim a good number of Hindu and Mohamedan friends who have always supported my candidature to the Municipal Corporation and I cannot help remarking that this issue is raised deliberately with a view to misrepresent my viewpoint and work but I do not desire to go into it at this stage.

In conclusion I can only say and it is clear from what I have written or spoken that I have been a strong advocate for the cause of unity, and on every occasion I have supported a cause or opposed a matter according to my conscience and with a sole desire to serve the best interests of our city.

I hope Mr. Editor, you will allow me the same kind courtesy of your column as you have extended to our friend "One in the Know", whom, perhaps, I know.—Yours, etc.,

ERACHSHAW R. HEERJIBEHADIN.

"SIR J. C. BOSE'S DISCOVERIES."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's Chronicle there appears a letter from Professor Dastur, wherein he has reiterated his former pronouncements in the "Statesman" on Sir J. C. Bose's discoveries.

This is a question in which laymen should not butt in foolishly, but since the controversy has been raised in popular newspapers, and is also couched in non-technical language, we feel we can also enter the 'ring'.

It is a well-known fact that time and often Sir J. C. Bose has told us that plant is a "Stationary animal" and we have also understood him in this respect quite well. Recently, he has told us that plant has got a heart as well as nerves like animals. He has conclusively demonstrated this fact before distinguished scientists in the West, who have convinced themselves that Bose is not playing upon them any "tricks" by not only examining his instruments, but also by successfully repeating his experiments.

Now Professor Dastur, who is deemed by Bose a mere "novice", comes forward and audaciously calls upon Sir J. C. Bose to prove to him that he (Bose) is not playing any tricks!

It seems the whole controversy centres round verbal expressions. Professor Dastur would not have taken any objection if Bose had expressed in this manner that plants have got a kind of mechanism which, reacts in the same manner as the nerves and heart of animals. But Bose was explaining things to laymen, and he must speak in the language of laymen; otherwise they will not be able to understand him a bit. We all know that Einsten has done something wonderful in higher mathematics and physics but laymen cannot understand a bit of his Theory of Relativity as the same is cloaked in mathematical expressions. In the same way when the Western psychologists tell us that the brain-reaction of frogs as well as men is identical in principle we know what they mean. We are not so foolish as to think that the frogs also reason like human beings. Bose also does not say anything more or less than this. And we do not know why Professor Dastur is making such a fuss over this simple matter.—Yours etc.,

"TOO WISE;"

Bombay, Oct. 16.

THANA ELECTION

VOTE FOR MR. SHROFF

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the bye-election of Bombay Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan as the Finance Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, comes off on the 27th October, it is time the voters bestirred themselves and looked into the antecedents of the candidates.

Mr. Shroff is as the voters might be aware, a veteran Congressman. He has been serving the Congress unflinchingly since 1917; and a glance at the past few years will readily show how selflessly and courageously he has discharged his duties in the various fields—ranging from the Taluka Local Board to the District Local Board. And the fact that he is unanimously elected as the President of the District School Board speaks volumes for his selfless and dauntless discharge of his duties. The voters will, I think, have done their duty, if they try by hindering hindrances, to make the path of the selfless and courageous candidate smooth and level.

The other candidate Mr. Patil is something of a non-entity to this part of the District. Being brought up in a town atmosphere and having a constant struggle in the City and the Court, he is naturally 'not' expected to have a close personal contact with the agricultural population in the District. Besides, the bustle and the hubbub of the daily routine of a pleader's life does not lend a charming prospect in the interests of the agriculturists. Moreover, his blowing the French horn—that he has been a practising pleader for a quarter of a century counts very little in these days of democracy when men with stolid commonsense and undaunted selflessness are in general demand. For, the average voter believes his interests to be safer in the hands of an unsophsticated commonsense man than that of the lawyer, with all his unintelligible jargon. Besides the fact that Mr. Patil is an "independent" candidate and is supported by Mr. Zuzarrao, the avowed protagonist of the Non-Brahmins, goes the whole hog of confirming him as a communal candidate—his histrionics of "following a Nationalist Policy" and his camouflage of chalking "a policy not antagonistic to the Congress Policy," notwithstanding. This apart, Mr. Patil is "inconsistent"; on the one hand he says he respects the Congress policy and stands for the Boycott of the Simon Commission, while on the other, he conveniently hinders the Congress nominee by his own independent candidature. If he has had an iota of respect for the Congress policy, he would have got himself nominated as a Congress candidate. But as he has not, it behoves him well to make matters smooth for the Congress nominee by retiring in his favour and making every possible effort to get the Congress candidate elected. Then and then only would the public believe in his statements that he would not be a communalist candidate, even though supported by the great champion of the Non-Brahmins.

Dear Voters! Is not the sorry "betrayal" of the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan fresh in your minds? Does it not teach you to repose faith in a mass who will stick to his principles, circumscribed by commonsense? Besides, experience goes to point out that man with sound commonsense are less prone to tendencies of political "volte face." And Mr. Shroff is such a commonsense man. So dear voters, you will vote for Mr. Shroff and thus remain faithful to the Congress.—Yours, etc.

D. D. KARULKAR,
Member Maharashtra P.C.C.

SHOP-KEEPERS-FIRST AND LAST!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Bori Bunder Bhaibundh laments that like Mackenna, Robert Horne, and Earl Reading, busy Birky is leaving politics shortly to join Berry and Co.! What else can we expect from the British Statesmen of the day? They have

(1) A Baldwin who thinks more of Britain's trade and finance than Britain's honor and obligations;

(2) A Churchill, who has changed seven ministerial caps in less than seventeen years!

(3) A Hicks and a Jix that considers India as a convenient dumping ground for all British goods!

(4) A Birkenhead, who can bully his own coreligionists, and raise his head against his own King, and then smuggle his way to high office and thence to fat directorship! Verily,

They all belong to the same stock—the stock of shop-keepers first and last—at-home or abroad!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT SCANDAL

INDIAN OFFICERS TO BE MADE SCAPEGOATS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Are all the efforts of Mr. K. F. Nariman in exposing the scandal of the Bombay Development Department officials after all to end in smoke? The public hears in pain that the higher officials whose prosecution has been recommended by the Committee will escape prosecution and only two Indian subordinates may be prosecuted besides suffering the dismissal which had already taken place. Mr. Nariman at tremendous risk and expenditure of both time, energy and money, did great service to the public and one would have thought that the Government would make searching enquiries and catch the real offenders who were in charge of the work and either connived or took shares in the loot of public funds. It is a very poor appreciation of the sacrifice of Mr. Nariman that European officers should escape prosecution and only two poor mice, who happened to be Indian, should be made scapegoats; and a warning to every body. All that Mr. Nariman will achieve for his pain and trouble would be that English and Anglo-Indian newspapers will write long articles and lament the innate viciousness of the Indian character and then establish a dogma that Indians can never be honest and should never be trusted to higher appointments. I fear the Police is diffident about evidence and witnesses have refused to come forward to share the fate of poor but brave Nariman. The Government must prosecute all the officers whose prosecution has been urged by the Committee. I hope my other brother M.L.C.s' would stand up and fight on this point. The prosecution would be in the hands of police and one does not know what they will do.—Yours etc

MIR MAHOMED BALOOCH, M.L.C.
Bombay, Oct. 17.

GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL TO POONA

CEREMONIAL FUNCTION AT STATION

PROGRAMME PUBLISHED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The programme for the public departure from Poona of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has just been published. His Excellency will leave Poona Railway Station on the 29th October at 8-30 a.m. A Guard of Honour with Band and Colour will be drawn up outside the Station and the road from Sassoon Hospital to the Railway Station will be lined by troops. The usual salute will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure as the train leaves the Station.

His Excellency will be received on arrival at the Station by the Hon. Members of Council and Ministers, the General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, the President of the Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary to Government and the Commissioner, Central Division.

The following officers are invited to assemble at the Station:—The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Commissioner of Excise, the Brigade Commander, Poona (Independent) Brigade Area, the Secretaries to Government, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, the Collector of Poona, the District Judge, Poona, the Conservator of Forests, the Santiary Engineer to Government, the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Development and Research Circle, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Consulting Surveyor to Government, all Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, stationed in Poona and Officers Commanding Regiments in Poona and Kirkee or such of the above high officials as are then in Poona.

Invitations are issued also to Members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, resident in Poona: First Class Sardars of the Deccan: President of the Poona City Municipality; President of the Suburban Municipality; President of the District Local Board; or such of the above gentlemen as are then in Poona, and all officers of His Majesty's services present in Poona and not otherwise on duty.

The Poona Suburban Municipality has expressed a desire to present an address to His Excellency on the day of His Excellency's departure. A space will therefore be reserved for the President and Members of the Suburban Municipality at the Station for the presentation of the address.

Entrance to the Station compound and platform will be by tickets only, which can be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department. Space will be reserved as far as possible for such members of the general public as may apply for tickets to the Chief Secretary.

Full dress (white) will be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform and Morning Dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

In the share market jutes opened quiet and unchanged. Due to Poojah liquidation in speculative stocks they ruled easy. Further weakness developed on rumours of increased working hours in mills. Teas were steady and coals dull, while in miscellaneous section three are no interesting features. Iron and steel issues are a turn easier. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Banks:—Imperial Bank 377.

Railways.—Bengal Provincial Railway 1/10, Dehri Rohtas Ligt Railway 16 12.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton ord. 28, New Victoria ord. 2/6.

Jutes:—Albion ord. 523, Anglo-India ord. 523, Auckland ord. 391, Bally ord. Barnagore ord. 322, Belvedere 706, Cheviot 364, Clive 45/12, Gourepore ord. 594, Howrah 59/11, Hukumchand ord. 28, Kamarhatty ord. 789, Kankinarrah 636/8 Kinnison ord. 1218/8, Lansdowne ord. 350 National 35/12, Northbrook 77, Orient 323 Presidency 12/4, Reliance 92, Standard 553, Union ord. 896, Waverley 9/4.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 2/1.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Engineering 9/4, Indian Iron and Steel 19, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 50, British Ceylon Corporation ord. 6/12, Indo-Burma Petroleum pref. 105.

Teas:—Telianara 485.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenths pence.—A. P.

Danger of Neglected
COLDS!
THERE are always serious possibilities in a neglected cold, and many victims claimed by pleurisy, pneumonia and chronic bronchitis owe their trouble to neglect in the first instance.
At this season, everybody needs Peps. This handy tablet medicine promptly relieves that tightness and soreness about the chest, hoarseness of the throat and stuffiness in the head. Immediately a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth the healing and germicidal fumes released, are carried through the throat and bronchials straight to the lungs.
Peps invigorate the entire bronchial system and are a splendid defence against the many lung dangers of this season.
THE HANDY TABLET MEDICINE
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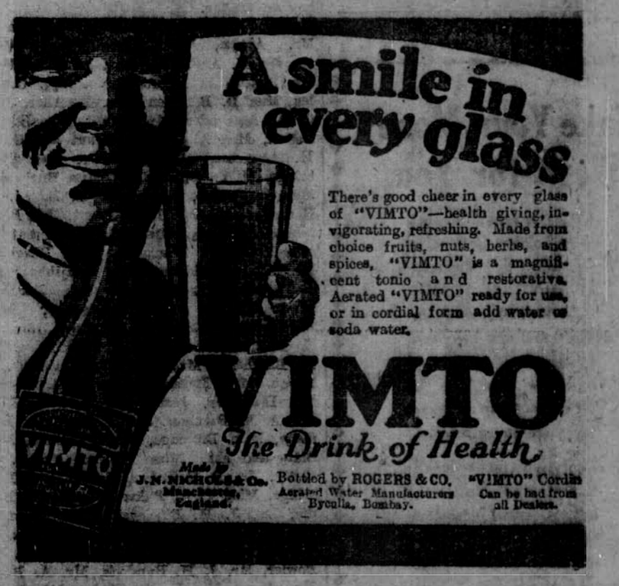
PEPS
For colds, chills, bronchitis, coughs, bronchial catarrh, influenza, sore throat, laryngitis and other throat infections. Peps are invaluable. All chemists and medicine vendors sell Peps.
I.P. 6888.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There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai. Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes. on 20th October 1926. —"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, butI have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writin the letter.
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Great Fluctuations in Cotton.
What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10|- He had published in "Bombay Chronicle" on 7-10-28 that Bureau report will be bullish and price will advance about Rs. 15|- again there will be a reaction of Rs. 10|- accordingly it came bullish, prices advanced upto 362 again declined upto 347 till 10-10-28. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm.
Special accommodation for Ladies.
Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)
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N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.
Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

GOKAK SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

RESOLVE TO BOYCOTT SIMON SHOW

A public meeting was held at Gokak in the Belgaum District under the presidentship of Mr. Karguppikar pleader in the Daragashetti Theatre on the 12th inst. to boycott the Simon Commission. Hartal was observed. There was great enthusiasm among the student world. The following resolutions were passed unanimously.—(1.) This public meeting completely boycotts the Simon Commission in as much as it runs counter to the principle of self-determination. (2.) This public meeting fully supports the Nehru Committee Report and accepts the resolutions passed by the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow. (3.) This public meeting declares that neither the Committee of the Bombay Council which is co-operating with the Simon Commission nor those who appear as witnesses before them are the representatives of the people.

CHHINDWADA- SUPPORTI NEHRU REPORT.

(From A Correspondent.)

A well attended meeting of the citizens of Chhindwara was held under the presidentship of Mr. Salfeker, M. L. C. To consider the Nehru Report. After Messrs. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, M. L. A. and D. K. Mehta, M. L. C., had addressed the meeting, Mr. Trivedi, leader of the Chhindwara Bar moved a resolution heartily supporting the report. The resolution was passed unanimously. The meeting also resolved to boycott the Simon Commission.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. s.s. "Rajputana," which left London on 28th September, Marseilles on 5th October, and is due to arrive in Bombay on Friday.

Mr. C. W. H. Ansell, Mrs. Ansell, Mr. Alwyn, West, Mrs. Alwyn West, Mr. F. H. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Hon. Mr. Justice E. H. Ashworth, Mrs. C. Allen, Miss D. B. Allen, Mrs. R. Allen, Mrs. C. A. Alexander, Mr. Alfieri, Mr. H. W. Action, Mrs. Alistir and infant Mr. G. A. H. Alexander, Miss Ardeshir, Mrs. Burbridge, Miss Burbridge, Miss Burbridge, Miss Burbridge, Lieut.-Col. G. B. St. P. Hon. Bunbury, Mr. Leslie Blunt, Mrs. Blunt infant and nurse Mrs. G. G. Bull and infant Mr. F. E. Bharucha, Mrs. Bharucha Mr. A. N. Baldwin, Sir Dunjibhoy, Bomanjee, and valet, Lady Bomanjee and maid Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, Mrs. Brackenbury, Mr. E. R. H. Boyd, Mrs. M. E. Bomford, Capt. J. R. Booth, Mr. W. H. Batchelor, Mrs. Batchelor, Capt. G. C. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan, Capt. J. M. Browning, Hon. Mr. Justice Boys, Mrs. Boys, Mr. A. E. Brennan, Mr. J. B. V. R. Bromage, Mrs. Bromage, Mr. F. Blair, Mrs. Blair and child Miss Barnes, Mr. C. A. Beaty, Mrs. R. G. Baker, Mr. A. D. C. Burbridge, Miss V. C. Baker, Miss E. M. Brodie, Mr. J. H. Blackwell, Miss Brownlee, Mr. A. N. Baldwin, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. C. W. Bayley, infant and nurse Mr. J. W. Bowler, Mr. J. H. Bundock, Mr. A. Besse, Mrs. Besse, Mr. K. W. Barlee, Mr. J. W. Bacon, Mr. A. W. Broers, Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. S. B. Brabyn and child Col. R. A. Bullock, Mrs. C. H. Barron, Capt. J. Carrey, I.M.S Mrs. Carrey, Mr. F. Channer, Mrs. Cameron infant and nurse Mr. J. B. Cook, Mrs. H. J. Cocke, Mrs. G. R. Campball child and nurse Miss Clegg, Lieut. E. C. Colville, Capt. R. B. Clarabut, Mrs. Clarabut and child Capt. D. L. Clark, Mrs. A. C. Chambers, Mrs. D. K. Cunnison, Mr. W. H. Chandler, Mr. J. T. Christison, Mr. J. H. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Mr. A. E. Cumming, Mr. E. Cullingham, Mrs. Cullingham, Mr. W. H. Cook, Miss R. Carter, Miss N. M. Church, Mr. D. Cardew, Mrr. Cardew, Mr. W. Combey, Miss M. Chignell, Mr. A. E. Coates, Mrs. Coates, Miss Coates, Mr. W. R. Criper, Miss Cower, Mr. J. Conway-Ress, Miss Creighton, Capt. R. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Mr. H. H. Contractor, Mr. A. B. Cursetji, Mr. R. Cohen, Mr. J. O. C. Dalton, Mrs. E. M. David, Mr. G. W. Daintree, Mrs. I. W. Dowding, Mrs. L. Denby, Mr. F. J. Doyle, Mrs. Doyle, Miss D. Dugdale, Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, Mr. R. E. Dease, Lieut. M. Duke, Mrs. I. P. Davis, Dr. J. Dunlop, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. H. C. Davidson, Mrs. H. F. Doran, Mr. A. H. Dove, Mrs. Dove, Mr. R. W. Dobbin, Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, Capt. Thakore Devisisghji, Mrs. E. Darling, Mr. P. K. Dutt, Mrs. M. K. Drummond, Mr. Haridas Dalal, Mr. C. R. d'Anyers Willis, Mr. F. Elmore, Mr. Geo. Evetts, Mr. R. E. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mr. D. L. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Enright, Mr. J. Erskine, Rev. F. R. Edmonds, Miss Eddir, Mr. D. W. Fooks, Mrs. F. H. Finnie, Mr. W. L. C. French, Mrs. French, Mrs. C. Fitzroy, Mrs. J. H. Fullwood, Mr. T. Fletcher, Raj. Kumar Shri Fatehsinghji, Mrs. W. K. Fraser Tytler, Mr. H. W. Fieth, Miss J. Gordon, Rev.. G. N. Gibson, Mrs. C. W. Grant, Mrs. C. H. Gabriel, Mrs. H. L. Glass, Capt. J. S. Galvin, Mrs. Galvin and two children Mrs. P. F. Gray, Capt. H. R. L. Gibbs, Miss M. Gibson, Rev. C. Gordon Tarly, Mr. A. H. Gearing, Mrs. H. Gordon, Miss Gruffin, Mr. H. Gale, Mrs. Gale, Mr. B. R. Graham, Mr. S. Gregoire, Mrs. C. Hodding, Miss V. G. Humphrys, Lieut.-Col. E. C. Hepper, Mrs. Hepper, Mr. J. H. Horriman, Mrs. Horniman, Mrs. Higman, Capt. K. Hatch, Mr. P. Hadow, Mrs. Hadow, Mr. B. F. Higman, Mrs. Highman, Capt. K. Hatch, Mr. C. B. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Lt.-Col. G. N. Hill D.S.O., R.A. Mr. Hossack, Mrs. Hossack, Mr. E. W., Haldano, I.C.S., Mr. L. W. Harford, Mrs. Harford and infant, Mrs. A. C. Holmes, Mr. L. G. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Master F. Hartshorne, Mrs. E. H. Heathcote, Major R. G. Hinde, Miss Hanning, Miss Hanning, Miss K. Harrington, Mr. H. F. P. Hearson, Mrs. Hearson, Mr. N. Z. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Frida Hussein, Mr. T. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Mr. Alex. Hague, Mr. E. Hayward, Mrs. Haigh infant and nurse Lt.-Col. W. C. Hutcheson, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Mrs. Hotson, Miss P. Hutcheson, Mrs. R. M. Hall, Miss Hyde, Miss E. L. Hargreaves, Mr. A. Irvine. Mr. F. J. Innes, Mr. H. W. Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Jamieson, Mrs. E. E. Jefferies, Mrs. V. E. D. Jarrad, Miss R. Jackson, Miss C. M. Jerwood, H. H. Darbar Sahib of Jasdan, Rani Saheb Jasdan, Mr. L. Jackson, Miss Y. Jackson, Mrs. Kirkland, Mr. P. J. Kerr, Mrs. Kerr and infant Mr. L. C. Kitchen, Mrs. Kitchen and two children Miss M. Kirby, Mr. E. N. King, Miss M. Kirby, Lt.-Col. D. Knollys, D. S.O. Mrs. Knollys, Mrs. Kennan, Miss Kennan, Mrs. G. Kelly, Miss Kelly, Mr. Parmanand Kundanmal, Mrs. J., and infant Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. H. Knowles, Master P. Khairaz, Mr. W. Livesey, Mr. J. Leslie, Mrs. T. Lamb, Mr. E. M. Lane, Mrs. F. G. Langdon and two children Major A. J. Lunn, Mrs. Lunn, Mr. D. Leighton, Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. A. G. Davies Leigh, Mrs. H. Lawton, Capt. J. D. K. Lunnon, Miss Law. Mr. S. T. Langston, Mr. Langley, Mrs. Langley, Capt. G. C. G. Lewis, Mrs. A. Latham, Mr. J. C. Lang, Mrs. Lang. Mr. J. B. Lyon, Mr. J. Lockhead, Mrs. Lockhead, Miss A. J. Lees, Mrs. F. B. Lyon, Mr. C. T. Latch, Mr. A. P. Longmoor, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Luard and infant Mr. J. B. Leisk, Mr. Lloyd-Jones, Mrs. Lloyd-Jones and childr Major R. F. Legis Mr. J. H. Lawlor, Mrs. H. F. MacMahon, Miss MacMahon, Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, Mr. J. Moore, Mrs. C. Moss King, Mr. J. McCloy, Mr. D. A. Mac Kellar, Mrs. O de la H. Moran child and ayah Miss M. Moran, Mr. R. D. MacLod, Mrs. MacLod, and two infants Mrs. C. Mackarness, Mrs. H. Morshed's, three children and governess Mr. A. C. Marjoribanks, Mrs. D. MacGregor, Mrs. H. C Muir, and child Mrs. M. C. Mackeith, Capt. E. Morrison, Mrs. D. B. Meek, Capt. A. D. Macnamara, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Mrs. Macfarlane, Sir S. B. Mehta, Mr. C. H. McCarthy Jones, Major J. St. L. Maughan, Mr. H. O. Mackay, Mrs. E. Mearns, Mr. H. R. Messum, Mrs. Messum and child Mr. Micklethwaite, Mrs. Micklethwaite, Mrs. D. Mcleod, Miss R. McLeod, Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Moore, Miss A. M. Millivard, Lt.-Col. J. S. Mowat, Mr. A. A. Musto, Mrs. Musto, child and infant Mr. J. Methieson, Mr. J. K. B. Mehta, Mrs. Mehta, Mrs. L. Mason, Mr. E. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. W. M. McLeod, Mrs. McLeod, Miss P. Madden, Mr. E. R. Mogra, Mrs. A. MacRae, child and nurse Mr. J. S. Mallahah, Mr. R. C. Malcolm, Mr. P. N. Mitra, Mr. F. E. Mauser, Mrs. J. W. Medland, Mr. C. A. L. Meeks, Miss B. A. Morris, Mr. E. Nissim, Mrs. Nissim child and governess Mr. H. S. Needham, Mrs. needham and infant Mrs. S. Nelson and child Mr. I. R. H. Nott-Bower, Mrs. Nott-Bower, Mr. J. Ashwin Nayler, Mr. J. L. Nicoll, Mrs. Nicoll, Miss E. Norbury, Lieut. C. A. J. Nicholson, Mrs. K. Olden and child Miss I. Oldham, Capt. N. C. O'Morchoe, Mrs. O'Morchoe and infant Mr. D. W. O'Sullivan, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. F. Oswald, Lieut. W. M. O'Donnell, Mrs. M. Orrell and two children Mrs. R. H. Parker and nurse Lieut.-Col. E. E. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. C. R. Peters, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. H. R. Pritchard, Mr. E. G. B. Pool, Mr. E. Prophet, Mrs. G. Patwardhan, Mr. J. W. Peltzer, Rev. C. W. Prosnett, Mrs. Prossett, Mrs. R. Parnell, Mr. M. H. Pyke, Miss N. Padder, Mrs. W. P. Paynter, H. H. Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Palanpur, Mrs. Patcardham, Mr. B. Pearson, Mr. H. Paterson, Miss E. Porter, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Indian servant Lady Petit and ayah Mr. E. B. Pratt, Mr. A. Papazian, Mrs. F. O. J. Roose, Mrs. J. Roger, Mr. G. Mabyn Ross, Mrs. P. C. Robertson and infant Mr. L. Ridley, Capt. R. H. D. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Capt. E. P. Rich, Mrs. Rich, Mr. F. J Robins, Mr. A. Robb, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. F L. Roberts, Mr. C. H. Rolfe, Miss H. Randle, Mr. J. N. Roy, Mrs. Roy, Lt.-Col. H. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Miss Ross, Mrs. L. S. Rusby, Mrs. W. S. Rowlands, Miss Robb, Mrs. C. A. Reinhold, Mr. G. L. Rossiter, Mr. F. O. J. Roose, Capt. J. Rice, Miss M. A. Rayner, Mr. J. C. Rees, Dr. R. C. Rawley, Mrs. Rooke, Miss Rooke, Mr. E. J. J. Randall, Mrs. G. M. Rose, Mr. L. 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Madras, Oct. 16.—Viscount Goschen presided over the seventh annual general meeting of the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society at the Banquetting Hall, Government House.—A. P.

Darjeeling.—The Hon. Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur the newly appointed Minister of the Bengal Government will have charge of the Departments of Local Self Government, Agriculture and Industries excluding Excise and Public Works.—A. P.

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BHUSAVAL RAILWAYMEN STAND BY FEDERATION

PLEGDED TO CENT PER CENT ORGANISATION

(From a Correspondent).

BHUSAVAL, Oct. 16.

A largely attended public meeting of the Bhusaval Railwaymen's Union was held in the Municipal Hall on Monday, Mr. M. G. Sathe, Pleader, and President of the local Branch presiding.

Mr. Bradley, who had specially come for the occasion, delivered his address. He congratulated the Bhusaval Branch for the work done by them. He being up to this duty and exhorted the ed by the All-India Railway Men's Federation at Simla and submitted to the Railway Board.

GIVE A DEFINITE MANDATE.

Mr. Bradley deprecated that the proposal to put a time limit was turned down. He criticized the conduct of the Trade Union Congress in not beng up to this duty and exhorted the audience to back their representative for the next meeting of the Trade Union Congress with a definite mandate.

The meeting on the motion of the President then unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Bhusaval Centre, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union wholeheartedly supports the demands submitted by the Simla Conference of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to the Railway Board and calls upon the Board to give favourable consideration to the same. It also pledges itself to bring about 100 per cent. organisation to obtain the demands."

After a vote of thanks to the speaker and the President of the Municipality the meeting was dissolved.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

MR. JADHAV'S EVIDENCE

POONA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Jadhav, Minister for Agriculture and ex-Minister of Education, who was examined to-day by the Hartog Committee, said that since recruitment to the I. E. F. cease appointments to posts previously occupied by members of the I. E. S. were made under special contracts. Replying to question the witness stated that in case the Legislative Council did not sanction an appointment, if made, was not made by the Minister on his responsibility, but on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction and any party that was aggrieved could sue the Government. The budget, as a whole, was submitted to the Council.

GIRLS EDUCATION.

Replying to Dr. Muthulakshmi on the question of providing separate courses of study for girls, the Minister observed that in this Presidency the same courses of studies as those provided for boys were insistently wanted.

For instance the case of Poona, where the three arts colleges were attended by a large number of girls. Asked whether he had adopted any special policy during his tenure of office as Minister of Education the witness said that although he was not satisfied with the Primary Education Act, he did not want to introduce a new policy, on the ground that it was not possible to work out a new scheme during the short period of three years. He wanted to continue the same old policy and tried to induce local boards to take control of education and expand it in their own way. If the transfer of control over education to local bodies had not been successful the blame lay with the Government, which was responsible for sanctioning and selecting administrative officers.

Miss Janakibai Bhatt, Superintendent of the Seva Sadan, one of the witnesses, said that they hoped to start branches of the Seva-Sadan all over India. Dr. Muthuluxmi, intervening, informed the other members of the Committee that the Poona Seva Sadan had earned a reputation for the character and simple life of its workers, and that it had started a branch at Madras.

GOVERNMENT AID INSUFFICIENT.

The witness stated that girls belonging to the non-Brahmin community as well as the Mali caste were taking advantage of their branches in villages. Public and Government help to the institution was not sufficient.

The Committee left Poona tonight and will reach Lahore on the 19th.—A. P.

At the resumed hearing before the joint magistrate of Chinglepet of the case in which the police have put forward charges against eight persons in connection with the Kattupakkam boatmail disaster a number of prosecution witnesses including railway officials were examined. The hearing of the case is proceeding.

The Salem correspondent of the Associated Press reports the prevalence of cholera at Krishagir where 20 attacks and eight deaths have occurred. He also reports an outbreak of plague at Hosur and adjoining villages, there having been 51 attacks and 19 deaths.

Madras, Oct. 16.—The Cochin correspondent of the Associated Press reports that the pilotage fee of one and a half annas per registered tonnage at Cochin harbour has been reduced to eight pies.—

SOME LESSONS O SFIMLA SESSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Simla session of the Assembly has not a few lessons to teach our businessmen and commercial magnates. Sir Victor Sassoon who represents the Bombay mill-owners frankly confessed in the course of an interruption in a debate that he was not an Indian. I do not know if his spiritual home is Bagdad or Jerusalem, but I do know that he cannot expect to be treated as a national if he disowns his nationality. I do not know if he represents correctly the opinions of Bombay mill-owners on such political issues as the Simon Commission or the Public Safety Bill and on such an economic issue as the Coastal Reservation Bill. But if he does, then the Bombay mill-owners cannot burn their candles at both the ends. They must either not make any call on the patriotism of the people and appeal to Swadeshi sentiments or they must see that on every fundamental issue—political or economic—their representative must not be hostile to the unanimous wishes and feelings of the people.

Another gentleman who leads a party which Sir Victor Sassoon adorns, I mean Mr. H. G. Cocke, who goes against the economic interests and political aspirations of Indians everytime. Mr. Cocke, I understand, is connected with Messrs. A. F. Ferguson who are Chartered Accountants and enjoy the patronage of various Indian commercial firms.—Yours, etc.

KAILASH PATI BANDHOPODHYA.

WARDHA SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

NAGPUR, Oct. 15.

At a largely attended public meeting at Wardha Mr. Manohar Pant Deshpande presiding a resolution supporting the Nehru Report and congratulating the Nehru Committee was passed by an overwhelming majority. Some among the audience questioned the wisdom of the boycott of the Simon Commission and propounded the need for separate electorates for non-Brahmins and depressed classes. Dr. Moonje replied quoting largely from the Report.

The Working Committee of the old Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to recommend to the new Provincial Congress Committee to invite the next Congress to Nagpur. Another resolution was also passed demanding the removal of the restrictions on Barrister Savarkar.—A. P.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of September 34,990 tons of Ore were mined, including 3,186 tons of High Grade Ore. 28,000 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 9,720 tons of Leady Concentrates.

14,431 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 3,535 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,852 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—6,666 tons Refined Lead; 604,230 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 44,205 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte. Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,700 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 10.5 ounces of Silver, 6.9 per cent. Lead, 50.6 per cent. Zinc. In addition to the above 750 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter bye-products and 4,780 tons Copper Ore. 120 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead were also produced. Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 362 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

APPLICATION FOR EXTRADITION WARRANT

At the Mazagaon Police Court on the 11th inst. Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor applied for extradition warrant against one Mr. Bhagwanj Laxmidas Bhatt under Section 363, Indian Penal Code, for the alleged kidnapping of Mrs. Kashibai, minor wife of Mr. Nathalal a Lohana by caste.

Mr. Akadas, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the complainant, while Mr. Issac, pleader, represented the mother of Bai Kashibai, Mr. Gulabshanker Dholakia, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. D'Cunha applied for extradition warrant against the accused, who, he said was an Indian state subject. He produced a birth-certificate of Bai Kashibai obtained from the Records of the Junagadh State. The certificate gave the age of the girl below 16, while the opinion of the Police Surgeon, who had the girl examined was that the girl was above 18 years. As the certificate was not in order as required by the Indian Evidence Act the prosecution applied for time to put in a certified copy of the certificate as countersigned by the Honourable the Agent at Rajkot.

Mr. Dolakia, pleader, for the accused, opposing this application, stated that the accused is detained under the instructions of the Bombay Police by the Native State Police for over a month which was quite a sufficient time for the prosecution to have prepared their case; besides, in view of the opinion of the Police Surgeon, there cannot be any case against the accused under Section 363, Indian Penal Code. He therefore, requested the Court to refuse the application for time and to go on with the case.

The Court granted the application of the prosecution and adjourned the case till the 24th inst.

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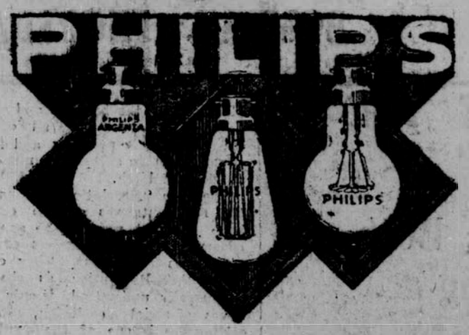

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The tree of business is laden with ripening golden fruit.

The casual advertiser gives it a vigorous shake, gathers the small one-time yield, discontented that it is not "bumper" bountiful.

The wise advertiser, like the careful orchardist, knows that only so much of the golden fruit ripens at a time.

He shakes the tree a little today, and a little to-morrow, after Time has ripened more of the fruit.

....And the consistent and persistent advertiser also knows that the yearly bumper crop of silver rupees is the total yield of not one day, week, or month, but the result of constantly "shaking" the tree for the fruit as it gradually ripens.

The great tree of your potential business is most bountiful. *Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising.*

Bombay Chronicle

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Sore Throat?

Attend to that Sore Throat at once—with Formamint. One or two of these palatable and very refreshing tablets taken every hour will effectively cure the Sore Throat and at the same time prevent infectious diseases, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.

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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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"DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT"

Russia's Achievement is Both a Model and Warning

PROF. SHAH ON IDEALS OF SOCIALISM

To the first issue of "New Era" Prof. Shah contributes a powerful and lucid exposition of the contributing factors to the growth of Socialism. Following are extracts from the article:—

The rapid growth of socialistic thought has been precipitated in the last fifty years as much by the growth and progress of the Industrial Revolution, and the consequent mechanisation of industry, as by the breakdown of custom and status, which had previously reconciled the individual to the lot in which it had pleased providence to throw him; and which now makes the individual increasingly discontented because he increasingly finds more room and less means for self-development and self-expression. The progress of mechanical industry, ever since the revolution commenced, has resulted in the production of material utilities in such abundance, that, theoretically, speaking, the poorest individual of our times is able to command a standard of life which would have appeared a veritable luxury even to princes two hundred years ago. In practice, however, thanks to a number of social institutions developed in the past owing to the exigencies of those days,—such as private property and its transmission from dead to the living,—the social aspect of this growth of the wealth of mankind manifested itself in a growing intensification of riches and poverty at either end of the social scheme. The spectacle of great riches is by no means peculiar to our age—But the preception of the injustice of such excessive riches, so much that the owner does not often know what to do with his wealth, and frequently uses it in the most wasteful manner, is peculiarly modern. The injustice is brought home to the ordinary individual nowadays more than ever, because the individual comes into intimate contact with the process of production, though his role is confined to merely devoting himself to a small operation out of a multitude necessary for the particular production he may be engaged in. As he gets only a mere wage that is seldom greater than what just suffices to keep body and soul together on a most modest standard of living, while for undergoing no labour like his own his employer seems to take away the portion of the worker several times over, the worker naturally feels there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. On the other hand, the practice of free competition, made almost into a fetish by the writers and statesmen of the last generation and their predecessors, ended only in the most anarchical exhibition of the brutal side of man. Catch-words like "the survival of the fittest" or "The Struggle for Existence" were used by half-baked economists and would-be scientists out of the context. They thus gave a turn to the social structure that no thinking reasonable human being could welcome. In course of time the competition-maniacs themselves perceived the immense wastage of a system of unrestrained competitions and so they began to evolve forms, which while keeping up the fiction of competition, aimed at effectually destroying free competition in the only field in which it was harmless. The Trust and the Syndicate and Cartel were made expressly to restrict and to destroy competition among producers. And when the Trade Union perceived the posibility of concerted action for benefiting the workers, they sought a steady improvement in the conditions and emplyments of work through its means, and so to solve the one problem of the age, which now appears solveable only by the wholesale socialisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

ORIGIN OF THE IDEALS.

This genealogy of Socialism is common to all the variety of forms and shades that that principle takes to-day. It is, however, not completely satisfying as an explanation of the root origin of the ideals embraced in the term Socialism. The expression, besides, does sot do full justice to the meaning embodied in it, at least as used in common parlance and everybody polemics. Socialism, in its several forms, is both an ideal as well as a scheme of life. It arises in both these aspects from, (1) a realisation of the immense waste of human energy involved unavoidably in the exclusive, proprietory, capitalistic organisation of society, and (2) an intense desire to seek the ways and means for so arranging everybody life for every human being as to dispense with this wastage to the utmost of our ability.

On the ideal side, Socialism,—particularly is its most complete comprehensive form, aims a securing to each individual all that the physical and mental needs of that individual demand so that that individual may be in the fullest position to realise most completely the purpose of his being, and so to contribute the utmost possible to the well-being of his fellows. "To each according to his needs, from each according to means" sums up the ideal of the communist tersely enough to point to its root origin. The communist has perceived that there is, as things stand now, an immense disparity between the aggregate productive energy of thee human race and its total consumption capacity. Man is a consumption unit beginning to count months before he is born.

Let us now recast the equation between supply and demand, oetween the production—energy and the consumption requirements Barely one-tenth of the aggregate energy of mankind is actually available, even in the best organised modern communities, for material production. The total consumption requirements of mankind on the other hand are represented by the full force of humanity. They are, in proportion, more by those who themselves contribute little or nothing to producing material utilities. In proportiation as a human being is disabled from production by age, or sex, or bodily infirmity, or economic incapacity, or social malorganisation, the consumption needs of that person are particularly greater. Supply can therefore equal demand only if the actual producers impose on themselves a selfdenying ordinance, and forego their seeming right to the whole produce of their labour. That is, of course, if we assume it to be the fundamental and indefeasible right of every human being born amidst us to a decent, human, equal, share of life and its opportunities for self-development and self-realisation.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Hence the communist ideal: from each according to his means so that to each we may ensure according to his needs. This must be accomplished the moment our eyes are opened, if we would not have the inevitable wastage of human life and energy to be still greater than it is to-day. But how is the accomplishment to be effected? Obviously, the groups and units now in possession of exclusive opportunities for self-expression will not suffer themselves to be deposed from their advantgaeous position of their own accord. They fatten upon the weakness, ignorance and superstition of the multitudes that they have managed to keep out of the latter's human heritage for centuries. How can they be expected, humanly speaking, to forego their chances to indulge their brute instinct of preying upon the weaker? But, by parity of reasoning, how can we expect those who have been kept out of their due to ignore their rights? Class consciousness is inevitable, even if it seems unwelcome to those now in the saddle. And intensifying class consciousness must inexorably lead to class conflict, or to social revolution which is the only means of rectifying the balance, and of purging human life once and for all of the orginal sin of private property and its senseless transmission in accordance merely with the accident of birth.

The term "Revolution" generally terrifies the representatives of the classes who have the best reason to apprehend the consequences to themselves of that mode of social readjustment. They conveniently forget that Revolution, as the expression is generally understood, is only one of the forms of social evolution, even as an earthquake is one of the natural modes of geological evolution. And because they command all the key-positions, as it were, leading to a domination of the mind and body of the people, they have succeeded in insulrating a healthy dread of the very name Revolution amongst the wage-slaves and the proletariat in our modern civilisation.

DREAD NOR BAR.

The mere dread, however, of a social Revolution has never prevented its occurrence, wherever the position is ripe for its advent. The communist would deliberately plan for it as the only means of realising his ideal, though it may be regarded as an open question how far such deliberate planning for a revolution works out as per programme. As a preliminary he must declare a relentless war on ignorance and its brood of superstition, as well as on exploitation. The communist cannot but be opposed to the Throne and the Altar. The priest and the prince are alike a nuisance and an offence in his eye, as much as the capitalist and the proprietor, in so far as each stands out as a type of exploiters. Likewise the communist must also deny any kind or shape of private property in any form or guise of productive utility. Note, in passing, the apparent paradox that the communist is not so much against property as against proprietors, not so much against capital as against capitalists, or rather against Capitalism. For property, in so far as it is a means of production, and capital, in the sense of an indispensable adjunct in production, we must have, if we would not stop the very process of production. The Communist would be the very last to agree to any suggestion which would increase the already very serious disjepancy between supply and demand between production-possibility and consumption necessity. He, therefore, encourages an all-round intensive mechanisation of the productive processes, with as much fanaticism as he invests in the disestablishment of any kind or degree of privileged classes that would prey upon those lacking in the privilges. Looking upon power-driven machinery as the only means to make up the equilibrium of demand and supply in human society, he necessarily must insist on all-round mechanisation. But if the central aim of such a mechanisation is not to be defeated altogether or perverted to the exclusive advantage of an unproductive few; i. e., if the surplus of produce due to mechanical power aiding human ingenuity is not to go to a select few only, the communist must take every precaution he can to prevent the unequal distribution of the produce regardless of productive effort on the part of the worker. He thus insists on holding all forms of property, all means and adjuncts of production, including human labour of all kinds, in common; so that the same might be employed for the common good by common concent, and secure equal share of life and its chances for all.

In Russia to-day they are intensifying mechanisation with a grostesque, almost an indecent, rapidity. The gibe springs unavoidably to lips schooled in the claptrap of all the superstition of an effete commercialism, that the Soviet regime is utterly soul-less. As though any government,—any social system,—ever had a soul, or could possibly have one! The purpose of all such accusations is to divert attention from the main achievement of the communist regime in Russia. Neither as an ideal of life, nor as a scheme of social organidation can we rightly say that the pure spirit and undiluted essence of communism is at work in Russia to-day. They started with it in 1917; but the combined might of circumstances prejudices and international hosilities has been too powerful for them.

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE.

The achievement of Russia is both a model and a warning. Without a Social Revolution the accomplishment of the ideal—or even an approximation to it—is impossible. A Revolution is a revolution, with a reasonable puestion-mark as to its being necessarily bloody. If bloodshed occurs inevitably in a social revolution the greed of the possessing parasitic, privileged classes must be held to be responsible in at least an equal degree with the frenzy of fanaticism that needs must take possession of the new converts to communism, who are perceiving for the first time the criminal injustice done to them for generations. "The modus operandi" of the social transformation, whatever its salient features while in the process of accomplishment, must end in the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." For, if the injustice of ages is to be redressed, the power under the changed regime cannot be vested in the individuals drawn from classes held to be offending "ex hypothesi." Russia thus has had to disfranchise all those classes which in the Tsarist regime monopolised privileged positions The nobles and the priests and the huge capitalistic employers have no vote just as imbeciles and idiots have none. The class that can alone achieve results is the class which has had most to suffer in the past for they only know exactly where the shoe pinches, who have worn it. Fortunately, in spite of the assinine organisation of our modern commercial society, the real workers still outnumber the drones—with all their "valetaille"—in the proportion of nine to one in most countries. So there is no great danger of substantial injustice in the reorganised society. With the liberation of the human spirit from the shackles and trammels of the modern wage-slavery, we may confidently except such an advance in the aggregate of man's command over the yet unknown resources of our ancient heritage, that the total mass of the material utilities available for distribution would be amply abundant for all the needs of human beings, on an infinitely superior standard of living. None need be destitute, for none would be a wastrel; and though some unfortunates—unequally endowed by what the superstition of our age calls Mother Nature,—may seem to be burdens, the ingenuity of man and the progress of Science would then be free to apply itself to solve the mystery of what we now label the inequalities of heredity. And beyond what? Those who believe in the Destiny of man need not waste their faith on vagaries of an unknown god, nor need they seek to peer further in the vistas of future now when the root problem of merely material inequalities still remains unsolved.

"A MOSQUE IN PECKHAM"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been lately drawn to the raging controversy flaring in the press on the subject under the above caption. The gentleman from Kashmere who is mainly responsible to sow seeds of flutter and discontent in the Moslem camps pertaining to the question in hand ought to have fully satisfied himself ere he rushed to the press and sweepingly ejaculated the things not worth hearing about the splendid missionary work conducted by Mr. Khalid Sheldrake who has practically dedicated his life to the noble cause of Islam.

It is misfortune, if not humiliation, of the Moslem community that some of its followers are badly bent upon destruction and do very little for its construction especially when bright prospects for Islam become visible in sight. Instead of trying to heal the wound by applying ointment, if there at all exists such a wound, these people take pleasure in smearing salt and make the matters worse. I am all sadness and sorrow when I notice that some Moslems do nothing for Islam and only run to bitterly criticise those who bind their loins to serve it in the best way possible. I wish they should not mar the thing that they cannot make.

It is not my business to pen a thesis on this subject but I must make it clear in the interests of Islam that the readers should well weigh things before believing such flying reports oozing from the interested parties. And I am all confidence when I reiterate that it is a sheer calumny to cast any puerile aspersions against the person like Mr. Sheldrake who, true to his salt, has already proved his sublime and trasparent love for Islam and Prophet Mahomed. And even granting his omissions and commissions, one should well know that he is after all a human being and as such apt to err. Nevertheless, his mistakes, if at all there are next to nothing before his exemplary sacrifice for the sake of Prophet Mahomed and his followers.—Yours etc.

SHEIK NIZAMUDDIN.

P. O. Box 91)
Zanzibar.)

KOSAMBA STATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The absence of platform on either side of the Kosamba Station, on the B. B. & C. I. Rly., is a positive grievance to the public, especially the ladies, since the very opening of the station. Repeated appeals have been made to the railway authorities, but they seem to have fallen on deaf ears: It is said that the railway authorities have been discussing this point with the officials of H. H. the Gaekwar's Government, but it is a pity that they do not come to an early settlement and their delay is unnecessary harassment to the public. This is a question relating to the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. because it is there that the public have to suffer. Their trains are of a very high level so they inconvenience the passengers especially the ladies much at the station ground, in absence of platform. There is not a single station on the whole line of the standing and importance of Kosamba without a platform, and one cannot understand why Kosamba is unattended all this while. H. H. the Gaekwar's line being a small guage, does not require any platform to use the train as it is not high at all. In spite of this facility, the Gaekwar's line has got a pucca shed on its ground for passengers, to protect themselves from heavy rain or scorching sun but the main line station has neither a platform on any side nor a shed for passengers going towards Surat. One can well imagine the miserable condition of poor ladies when there are heavy showers and burning heat. Under the circumstances is it not the imperative duty of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. authorities to give the women folk proper facilities and due protection, as early as possible, after hard sufferings of years.—Yours, etc.,

PASSENGER.

"APPALLING"

An Overworked Adjective: Give it a Rest

In the columns of the "New Statesman" Y. Y. complains of the modern tendency to overwork certain adjectives. "Appalling" is one such adjective the use of which he concludes has become appallingly common! The common use of strong language to express emotions powerfully felt occurs because the ordinary human being when moved to the depths of his being becomes strangely limited in his vocabulary, and can express his emotion only in the most conventional phrases. The danger of course of habitual exaggeration and the over use of sensational language is that in time they cease to produce sensational effects.)

There are few words that are more lightly used in the present age than "appalling." It is a maid-of-all-work among adjectives of disparagement, and one hears it applied alike to the food in hotels and to the works of men of genius. In its application to food the word has, I imagine, considerably more meaning than when it is used in criticism of the arts.

APPLIED TO FOOD.

We feel strongly, emotionally, about food. Highly peppered soup, undercooked fish, stringy scarlet runners, water-soaked cabbage, an ice that has not quite "come off"—those things do actually appal us even in the memory, and who that has stayed at a great variety of hotels has not had experience of such things? "The food was appalling"—is not this sentence the history in brief of many a wrecked holiday? Indignation and horror meet together at many a seaside table in such sentences as "This coffee is prefectly appalling" and "This is the most appalling tea I have tasted for years." It is the honest expression of the mood of a man who feels that an insult has been offered to him—or, perhaps, more usually of a woman. If the person insulted could think of a more abusive adjective, he would use it. But, as when the ordinary human being is moved to the depths, his vocabulary becomes strangely limited, and he can express his emotion only in the most conventional phrases.

UNDER-EXPRESSED EMOTION.

In such cases as I have mentioned, I think, the emotion is under-expressed. When the word "appalling" is used in criticism to the arts, on the contrary, the emotion seems to me to be usually over expressed. I have heard the adjective applied to the paintings of Sargent, to the acting of Henry Irving, to the poetry of Robert Bridges, and on no occasion did it appear to mean more than that the person speaking had been slightly bored and rather enjoyed having been bored by things that did not bore ordinary people. "I saw Irving only once, and thought him perfectly appalling" is a sentence without any emotional content. No one ever really "went pale"—which is, apparently, the original meaning of "appal"—because of the badness of Irving's acting. To call his acting "appalling" signifies little more than that someone enjoyed not enjoying the acting of the most imaginative actor of our time. Nor is it possible to grow pale with horror as one reads the beautiful verse of Mr. Robert Bridges: there are readers who do not care for it, but it cannot possibly stir the same deep passion of indignation as a badly-cooked dinner.

HATING POETRY.

The language people use in expressing their opinion on the arts is nearly always exaggeration. I was sitting at the next table to two stout old gentlemen in a hotel the other day, when one of them referred to something that Mr. Kipling was supposed to have said. "Are you fond of poetry?" the other asked him in a non-committal voice. "No," he replied: "hate it." "And so do I," agreed the other old gentleman heartily.

Now, when one thinks of real hate, such as the hate that fills Satan's heart in Paradise Lost or the frenzied hatred that many people feel towards their enemies in time of war, how impossible it is to believe that two old gentlemen are devastated by this raging passion at the mere mention of poetry during a meal that they are eating with every sign of enjoyment! I doubt if either of them in his heart harboured a single malevolent thought about poets in general, or would have wished to see them persecuted, or would even have forbidden his children to learn poetry at school. "Hate it" with them meant exactly the same as "Don't care for it." Getting up early, work, motor-bicycles, trams, telephones, enemies—all these things a man may hate, but not poetry when he is under no compulsion to read it.

LOVE OF THE THRILLING.

The meaningless use of such words as "appalling" and "hate" is, I suppose, due to our love of the sensational in conversation. It is sometimes assumed that the daily newspaper, with its headlines and its attempt to over-emphasise the incidents of the day with the help of such words as "appalling," "disaster," "tragedy" and "thrills," introduced into life a sensationalism that was not already there. For this assumption there is no warrant. Men and women have probably always been sensationalists in their daily speech, and have scattered extravagant adjectives and adverbs through their conversation with a lavishness that no newspaper would care to emulate. We have only to think of the phrases that mark the conversation of civilised human beings in order to realise how much more energetically they try to sensationalise life than even the most un-Sabbathlike of Sunday newspapers. It is not inconceivable that a Bertie Wooster in real life, meeting a Bishop after a church service would congratulate him on having preached a "devilish good sermon."

SENSATIONALISTS IN SPEECH.

No newspaper, publishing a criticism of a play in which Sir Gerald du Maurier appeared, would dare to give it such a headline as "Hellish Fine Acting," but it is the sort of thing that ordinary human beings have said again and again. "Damned decent" "frightfully nice" "awfully glad" terrifically handsome"—how startling such phrases would be if we interpreted them literally! Each of them, however, is merely an exaggeration designed to suggest that the people who other themselves are leaving, not the quite lives they are actually leading, but lives as full of excitement as the most sensational stories of Mr. Edgar Wallace. If the newspaper, in presenting its news is inspired by the same innocent wish, it is not for the ordinary newspaper reader with his sensational vocabulary to throw stones at it.

WILD SCENES.

The objection, of course, to the over use of sensational language is that in time it ceases to produce a sensational effect. If every time a man struggled as he was being arrested by a policeman the incident were described under some such heading as "Wild Scene in Piccadilly," we should gradually cease to be interested in news headed "Wild Scene." In the same way we can exhaust "disaster," "tragedy," "thrilling," or any other word of its meaning simply by overworking it. We have done this already, I think, with the word "appalling." There are three appalling things in England to-day—unemployment, slums, and the number of accidents on the road—but we have been daily and hourly "appalled" by so many other things that we are at a loss for an adjective to bring home either to others or to ourselves the appallingness of the things that are really appalling. That is the chief argument for the considered use of words. If we use all the extreme words on ordinary occasions we make it impossible to use them with very much significance on extreme occasions.

For this reason I am not sure that Sir Oliver Lodge was justified in declaring during a discussion at the British Association that "the education of the average Briton is appalling." No doubt there are many things done towards the immprovement of education in England, but on the whole if we compare it with the education given to the mass of the young in previous generations, the danger is, not that we shall be appalled, but that we shall persuade ourselves that all is much better with the world than it really is. If one passes a school even in the poorest district at a time when the children are pouring out to play, the spectacle is certainly not an appalling one. The supremely important thing in education, to my mind, is that children should grow up happy in each other's company.

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